

# U.S. ARMY

## TRAINING CENTER

### INFANTRY

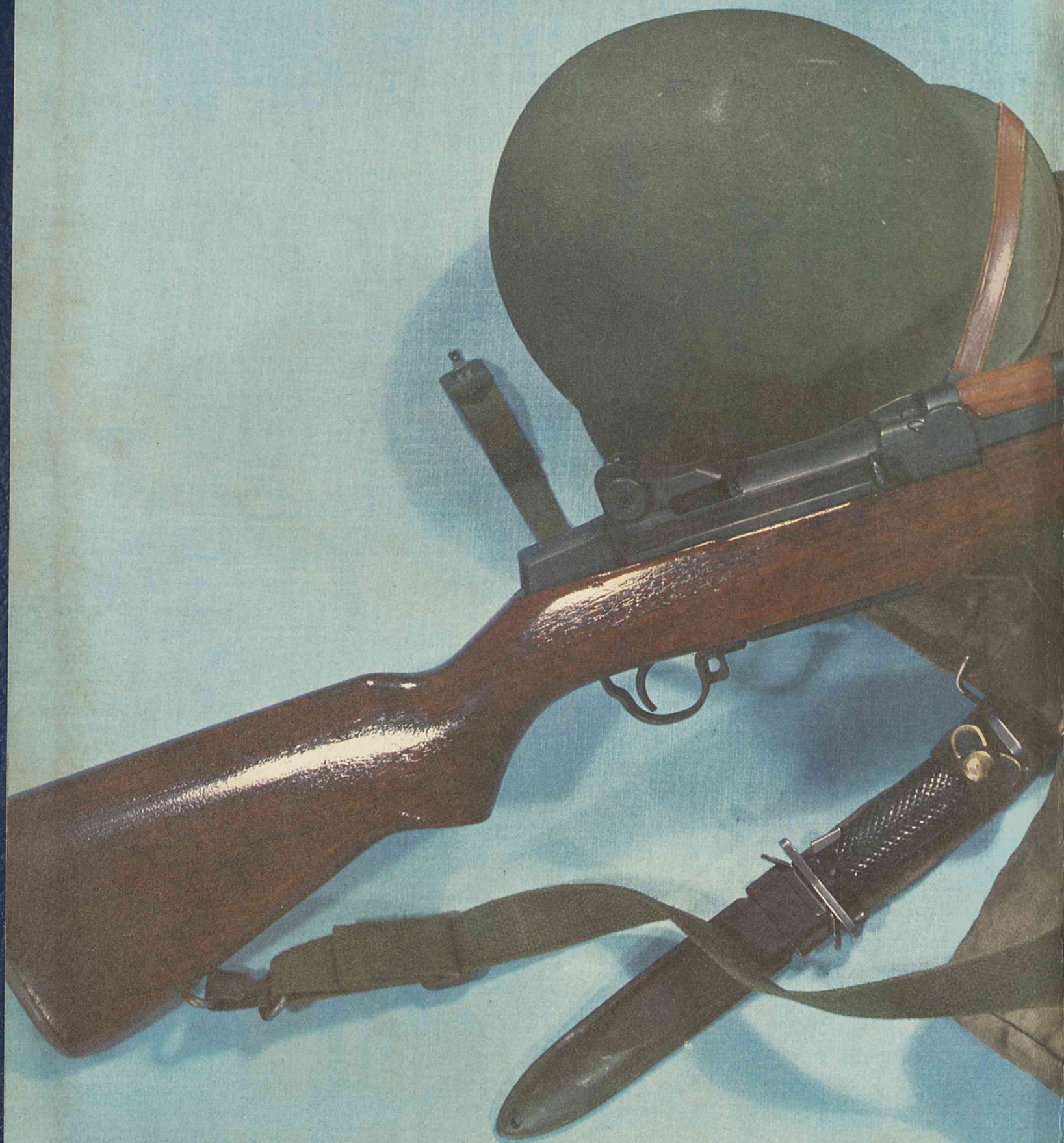


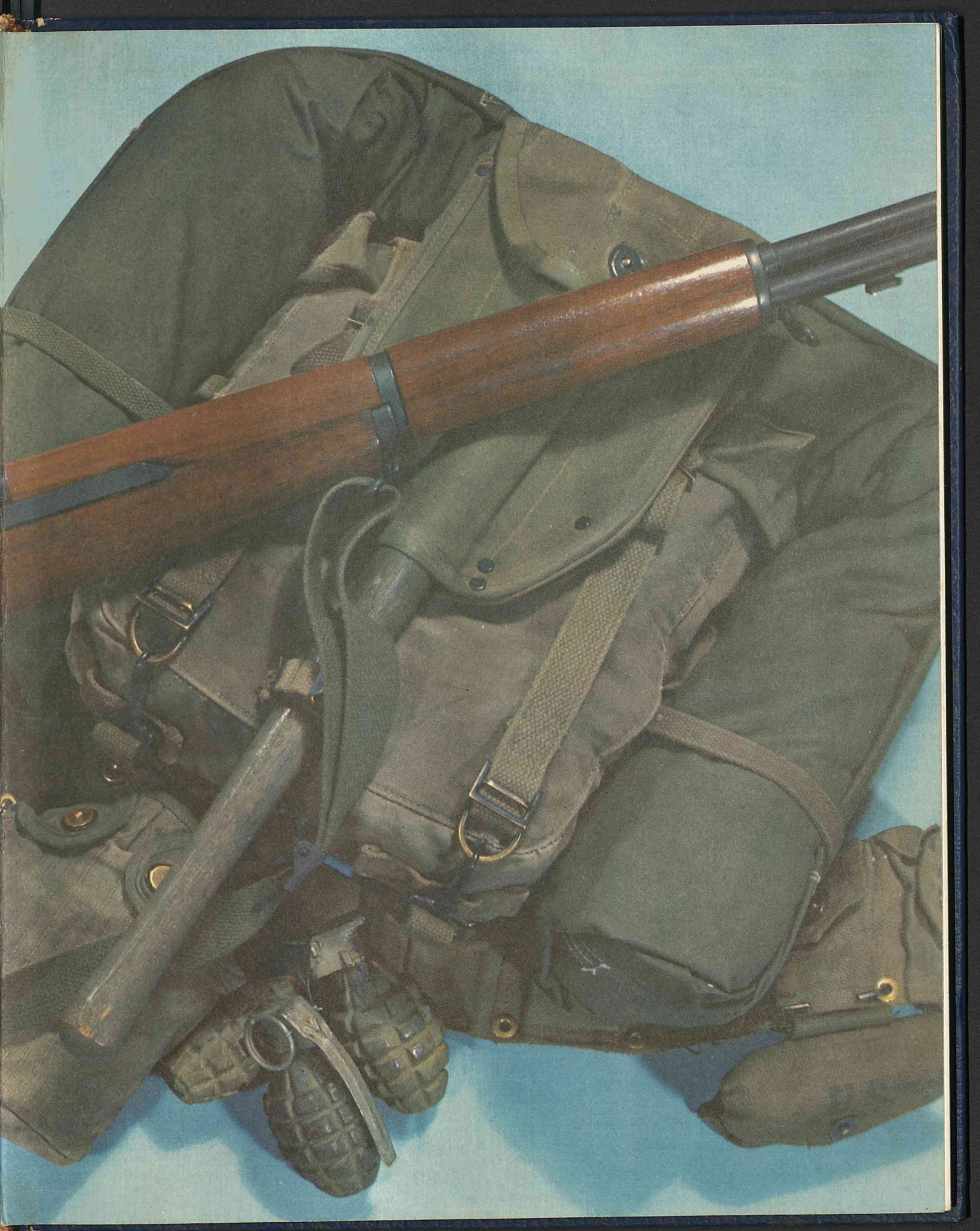
CALIFORNIA

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS CO.

1st BATTLE GROUP

1st BRIGADE





# history of fort ord

**S**AILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



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## MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE

### COMMANDING GENERAL

MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 March 1903. After attending Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, he entered the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1928.

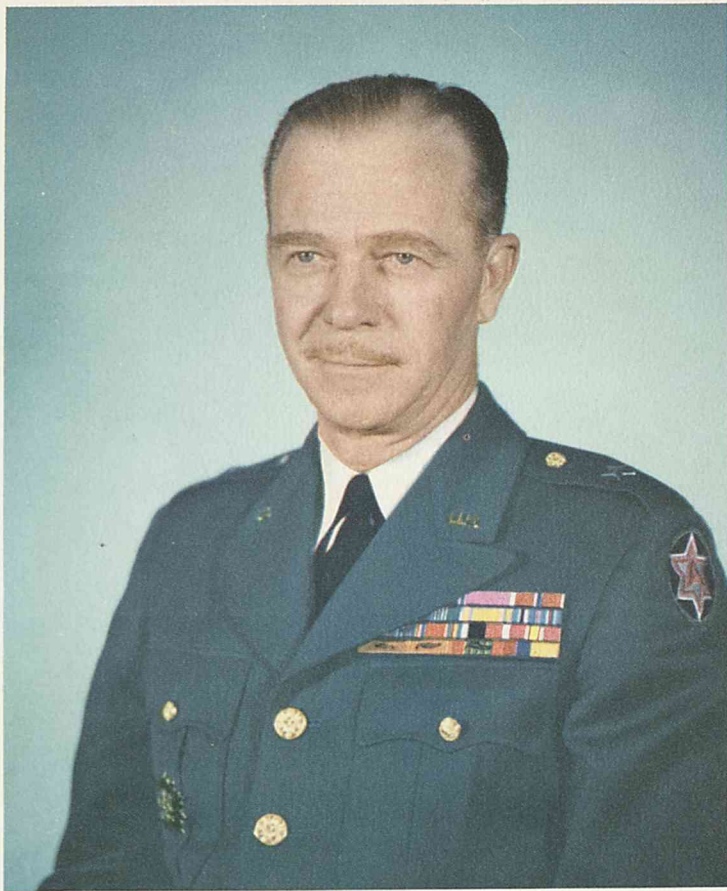
General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; Intelligence Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Houston; Fort Knox with the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, as Operations Officer and later Adjutant; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1st Armored Division, Fort Knox and in the European Theater.

Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; tactics instructor and Director of Physical Education at West Point; Executive Officer, Department of Tactics there; Intelligence Staff Officer, 12th Army Group in Europe; Deputy Assistant, and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of U.S. Forces in European Theater; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Division of the European Command; Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff; National War College and upon graduation in June 1949, assumed command of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis; instructor of the Army War College; and a tour at Carlisle Barracks.

Far East Command in April 1952, and became Assistant Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea; appointed Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School in May 1955; to Korea as Chief, United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, until appointment as Chief of Staff, Fifth U.S. Army in June 1957.

He was assigned as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, 15 October 1958.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and foreign decorations including the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Legion of Merit and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.



BRIGADIER GENERAL

**A. G. ELEGAR**

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. ELEGAR, born in Denver, Col., 30 December 1906, was graduated from Tulsa (Okla.) High School in 1925, attended West Point and was graduated in June 1931.

Following graduation, he held various troop assignments with Infantry units in the United States and Hawaii and attended the Infantry Officers Advanced Course in 1938. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff College special course in 1941; the Armed Forces Staff College in 1951; and the Army War College in 1957.

In March 1943, he was named AC of S, G-3, of the 80th Inf. Div. and served in that capacity throughout the campaigns of General Patton's 3d Army in Europe. He was Military Attache to Ecuador in 1946 and in 1947-48 was assigned as Asst. G-3 with the US Army Group in Turkey. He was then assigned to the Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army in 1949. In 1953 he was named Commanding Officer of the 33d Infantry RCT at Ft. Kobbe, CZ., and in 1955-56 was the AC of S, G-3, US Army Caribbean. He was assigned as AC of S, G-3 with I Corps (Group) in August 1957, and in October was named Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group).

His awards include Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Order de la Couronne w/Palm (Officer grade, Belgium) and Abdon Calderon 1st Class, Ecuador.



COLONEL H. F. HABERMAN, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6 July 1912. He was graduated from Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

After assignments to Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he served in the European Theater with the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, followed by a tour with the Munich Military Post in Germany.

In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

Colonel Haberman became Chief of the Fifth U. S. Army Reserve Components at Chicago in 1955 where he served until assigned to Fort Ord in September 1957 to command the 4th Brigade. He assumed the duties of Chief of Staff here in October 1958.

COLONEL

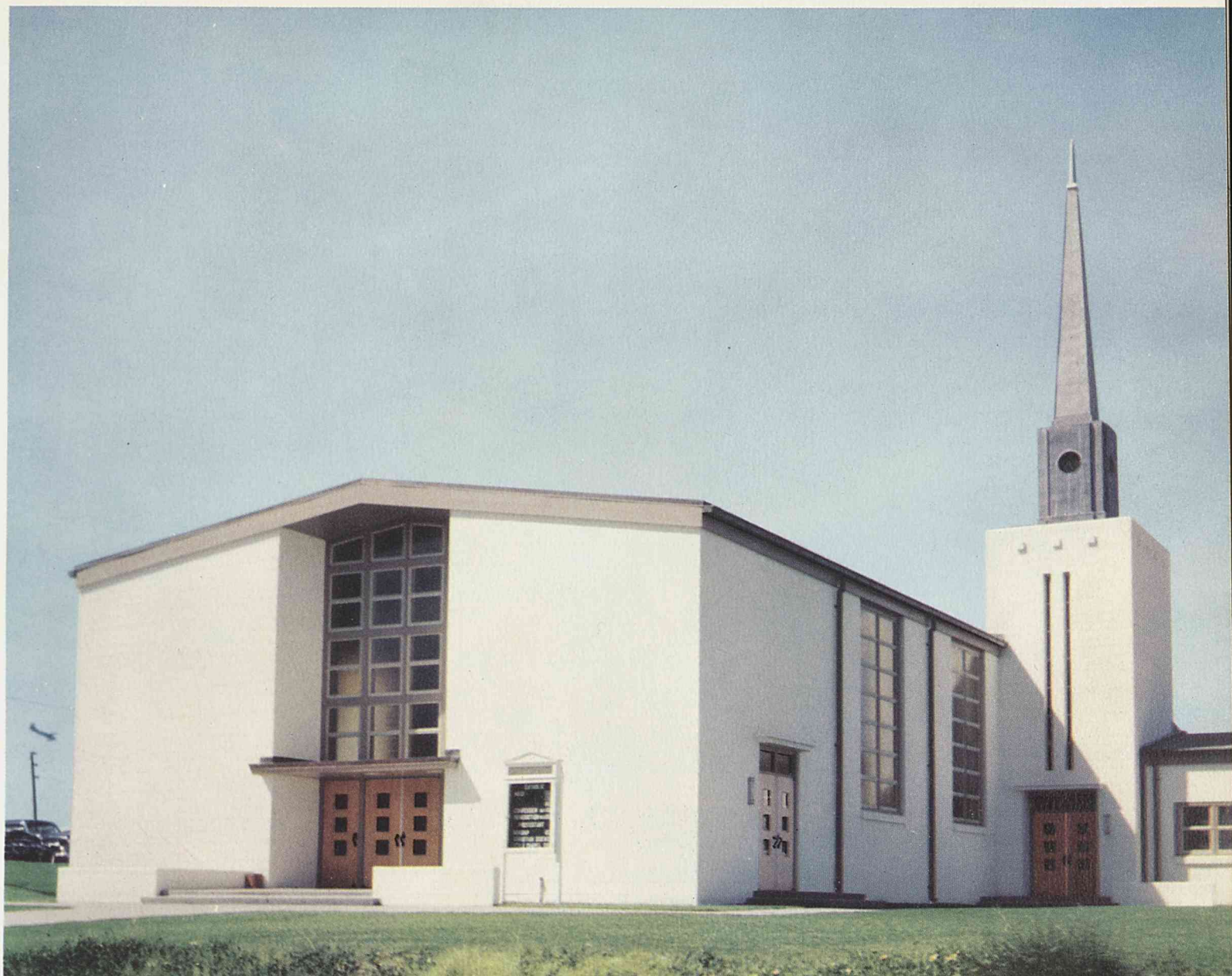
**H. F. HABERMAN**

CHIEF OF STAFF



## familiar scenes









american red cross



golf

presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord







bayonet training





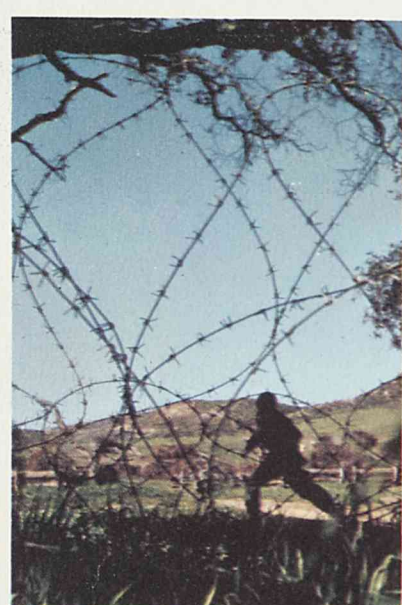
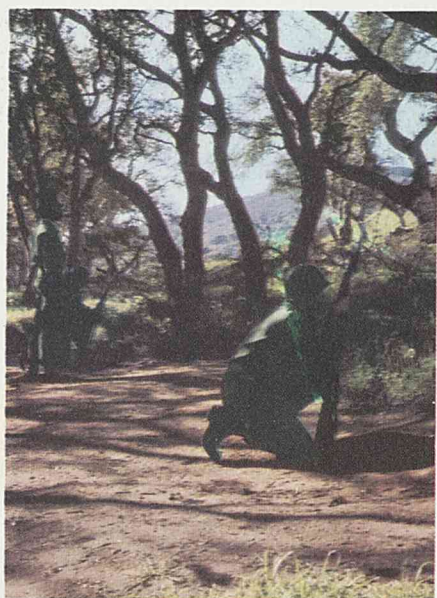
trainfire







## close combat course

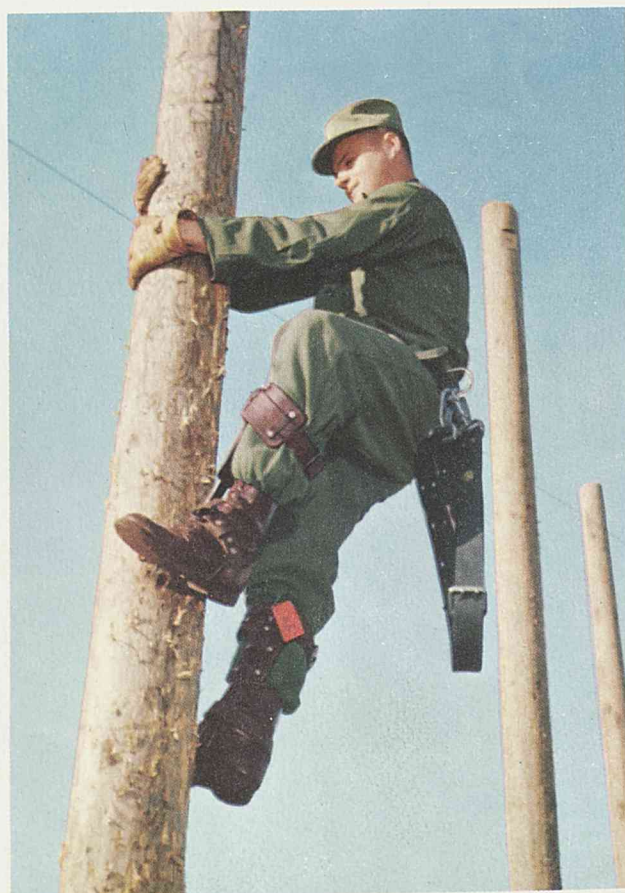




squad patrolling

dismounted drill

pole  
climbing





grenades



flame thrower



m  
i  
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s



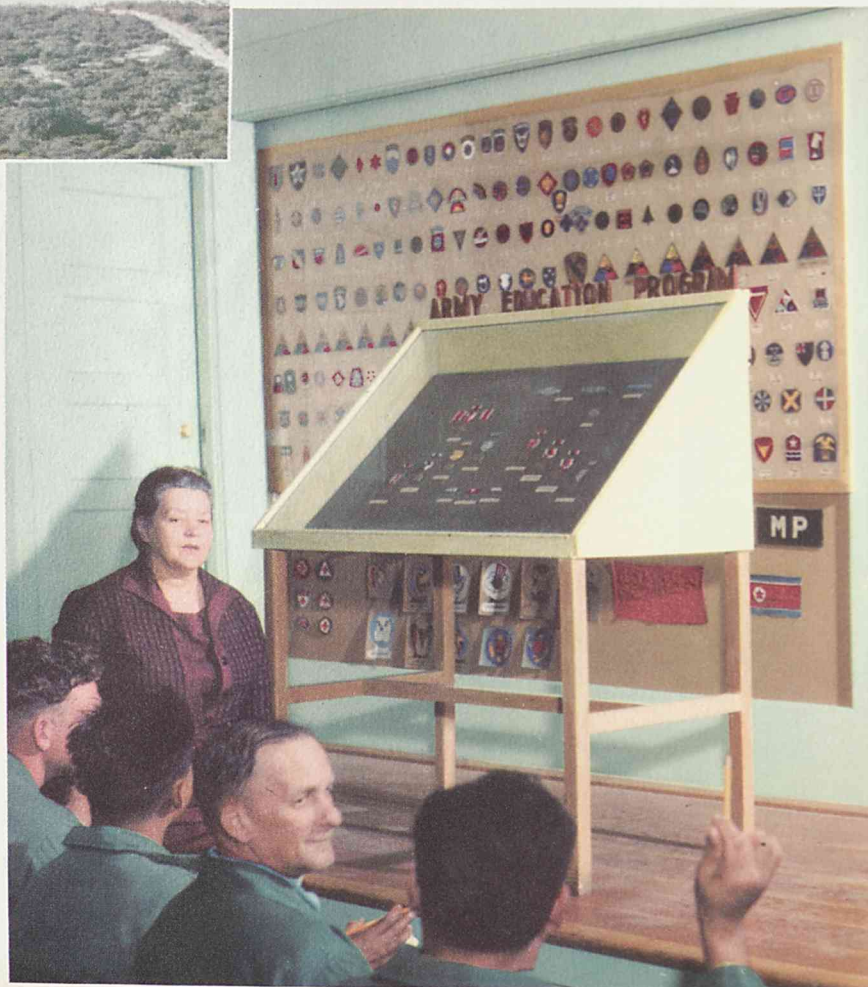
chemical, biological and radiological warfare

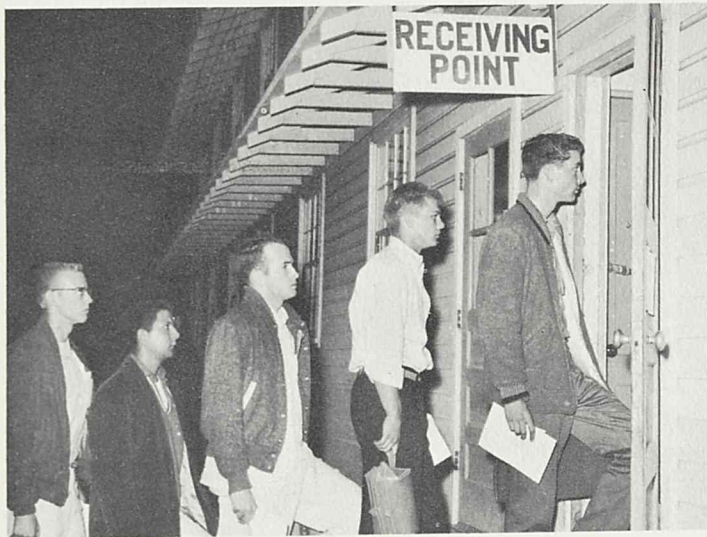
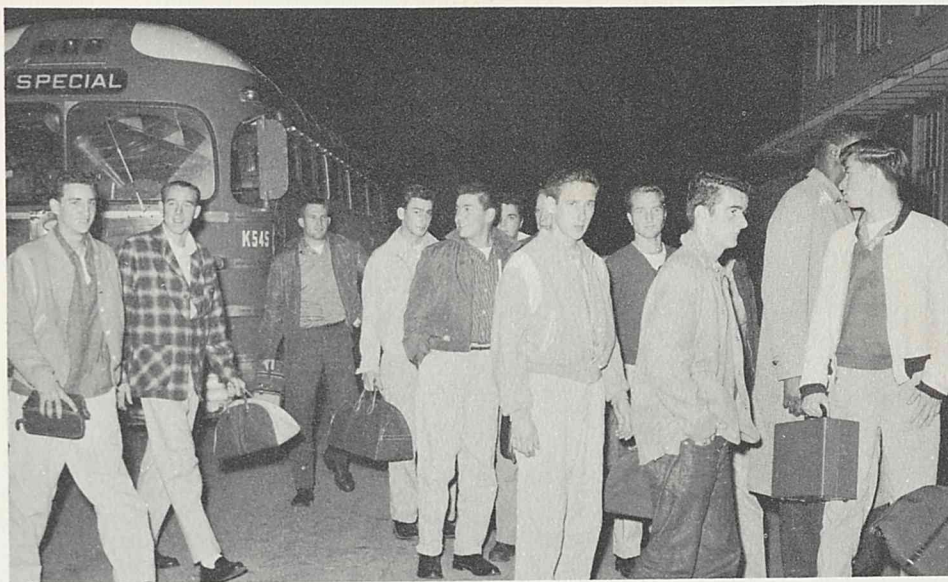




simulated  
atomic  
blast

army  
education  
program



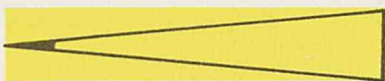


receiving  
center

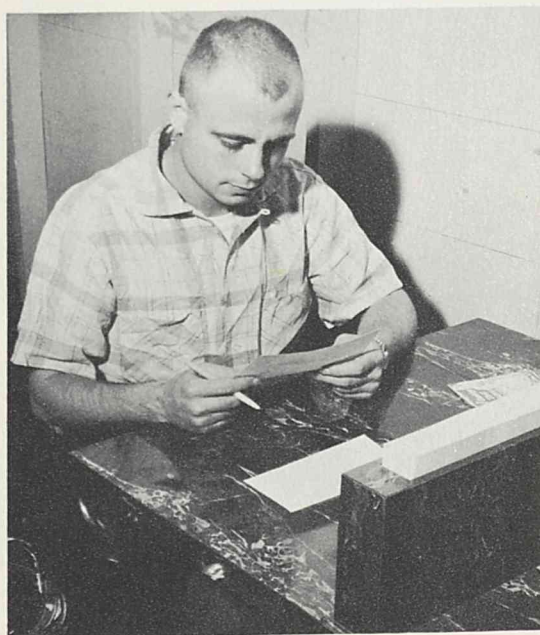
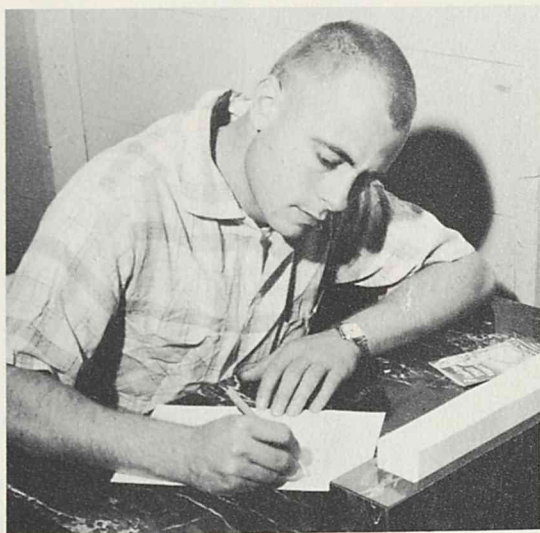


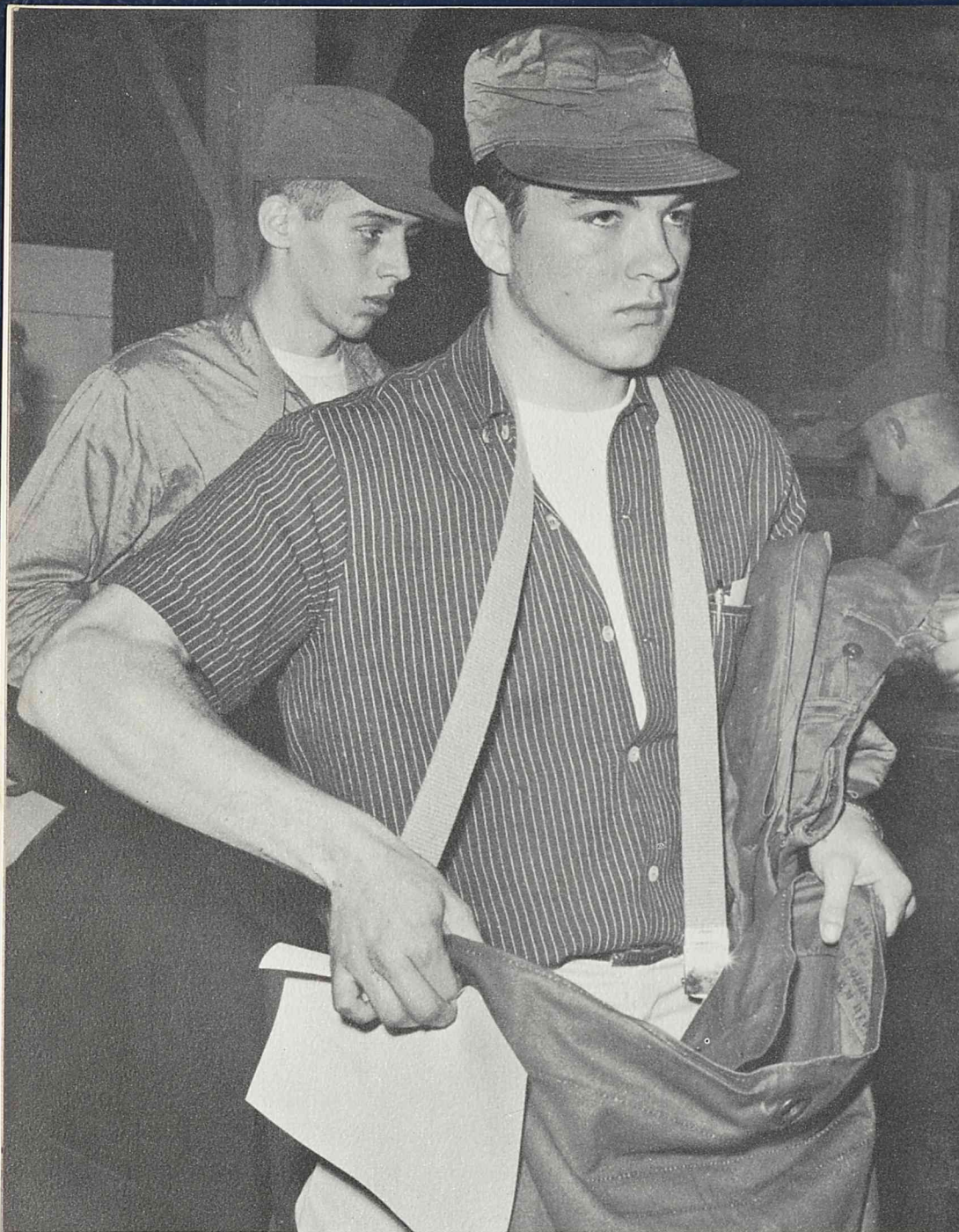


bunk making

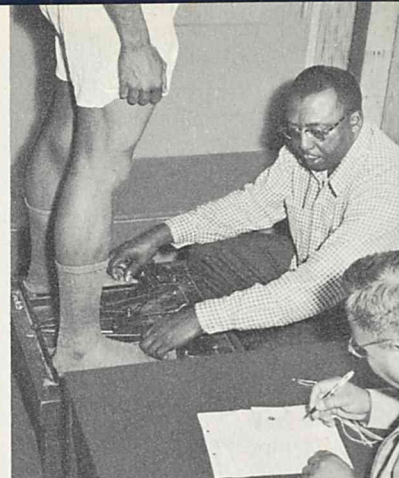


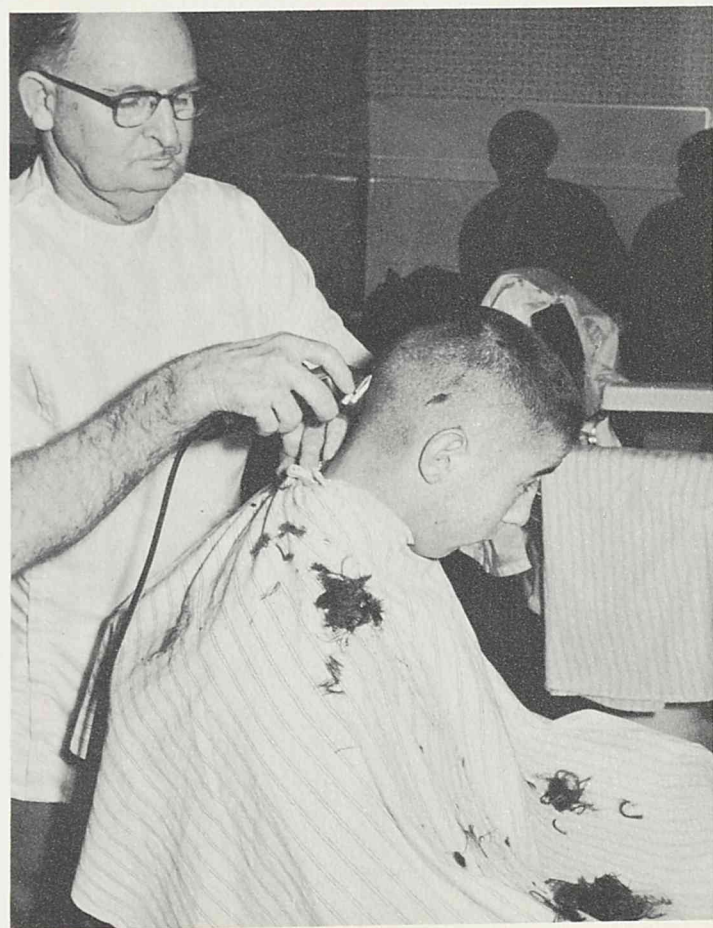
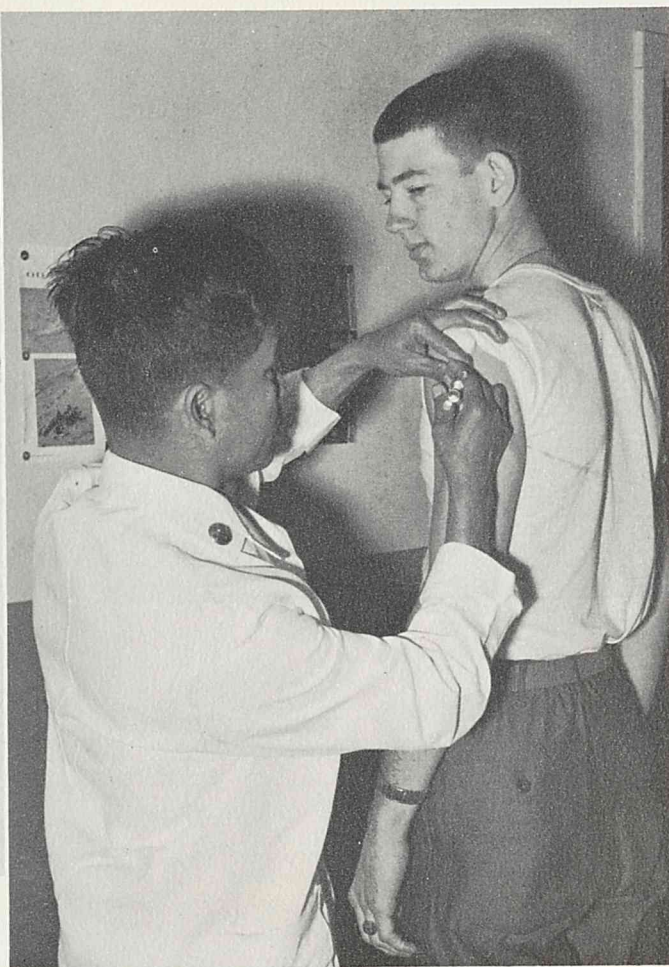
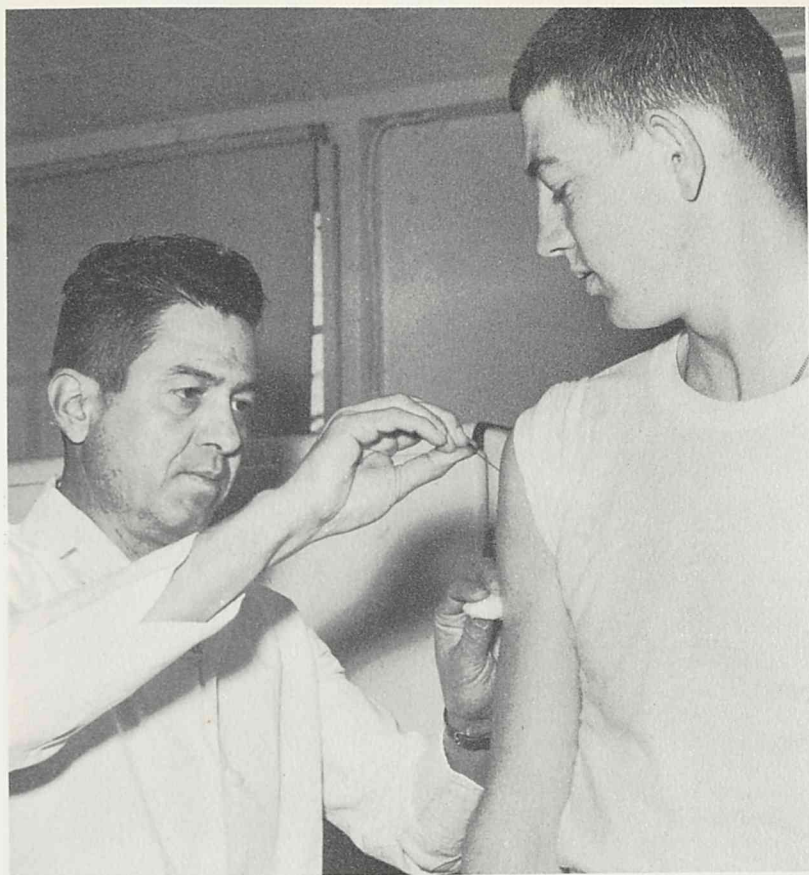
writing and  
calling home



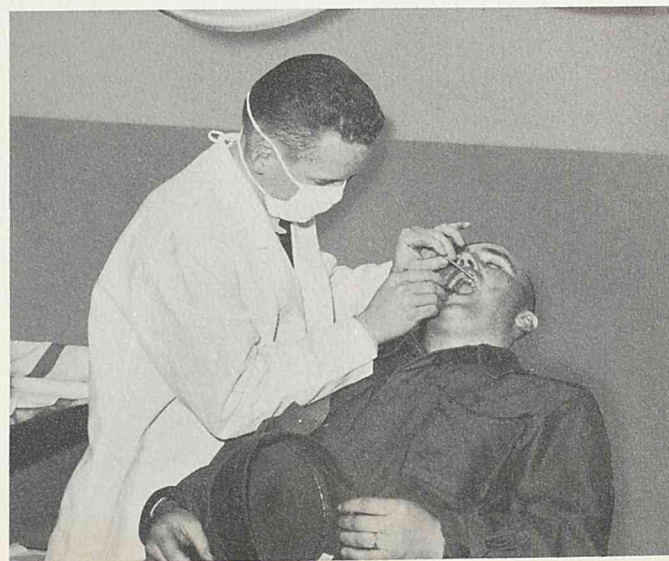


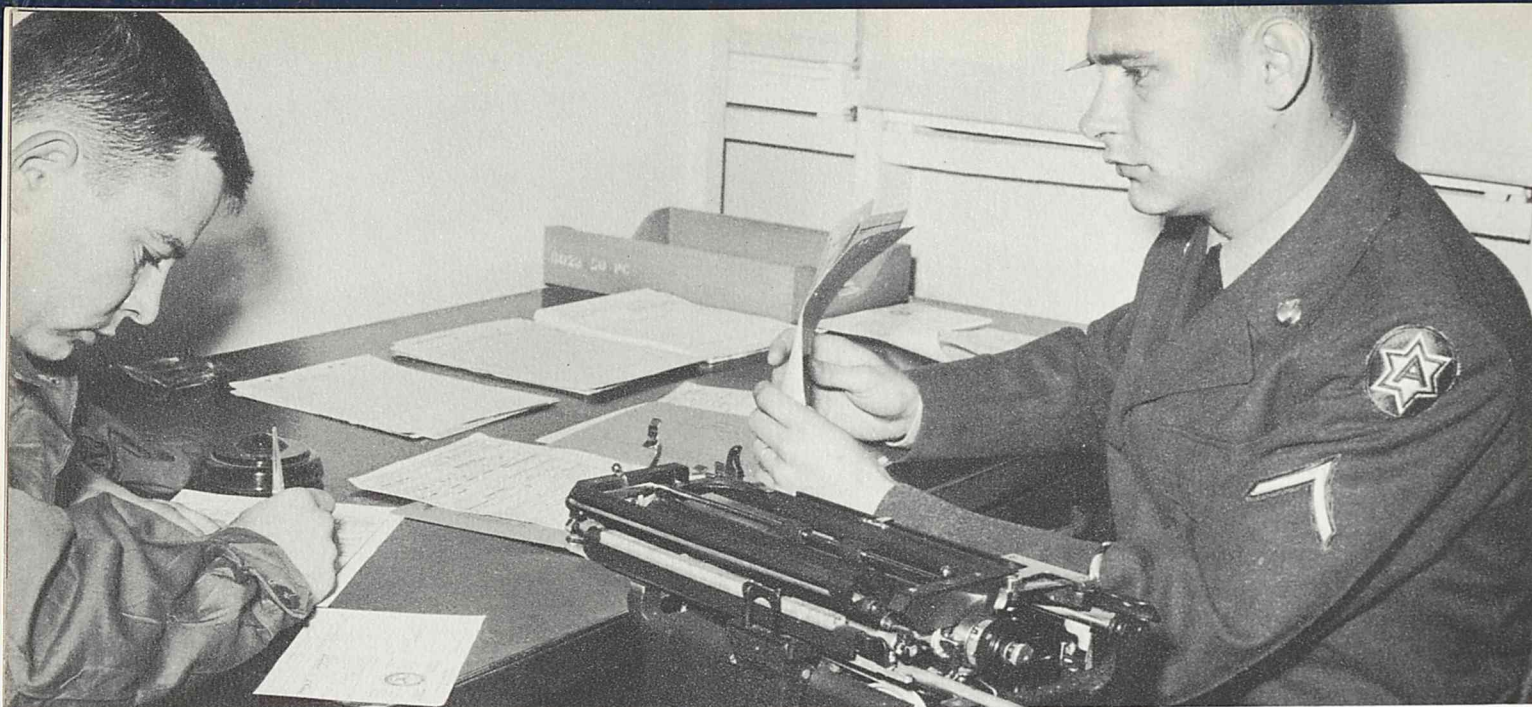
## clothing issue



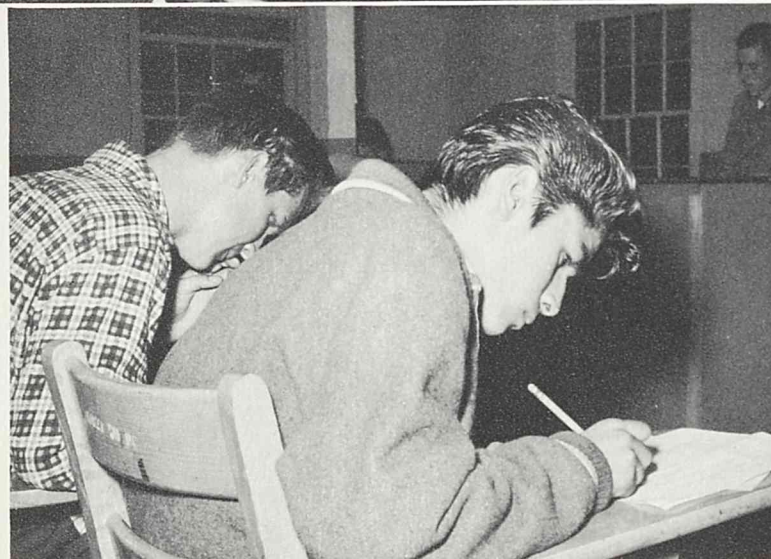


hair cuts                      shots  
dental check





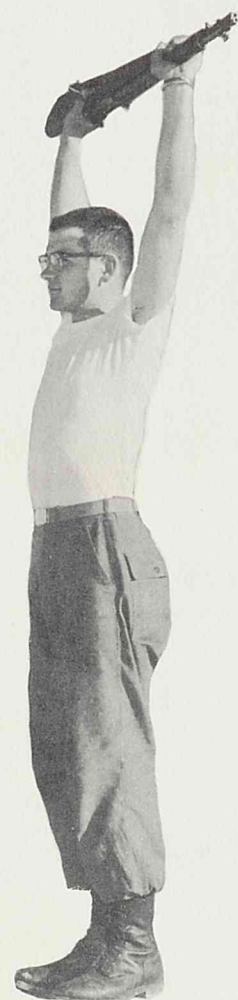
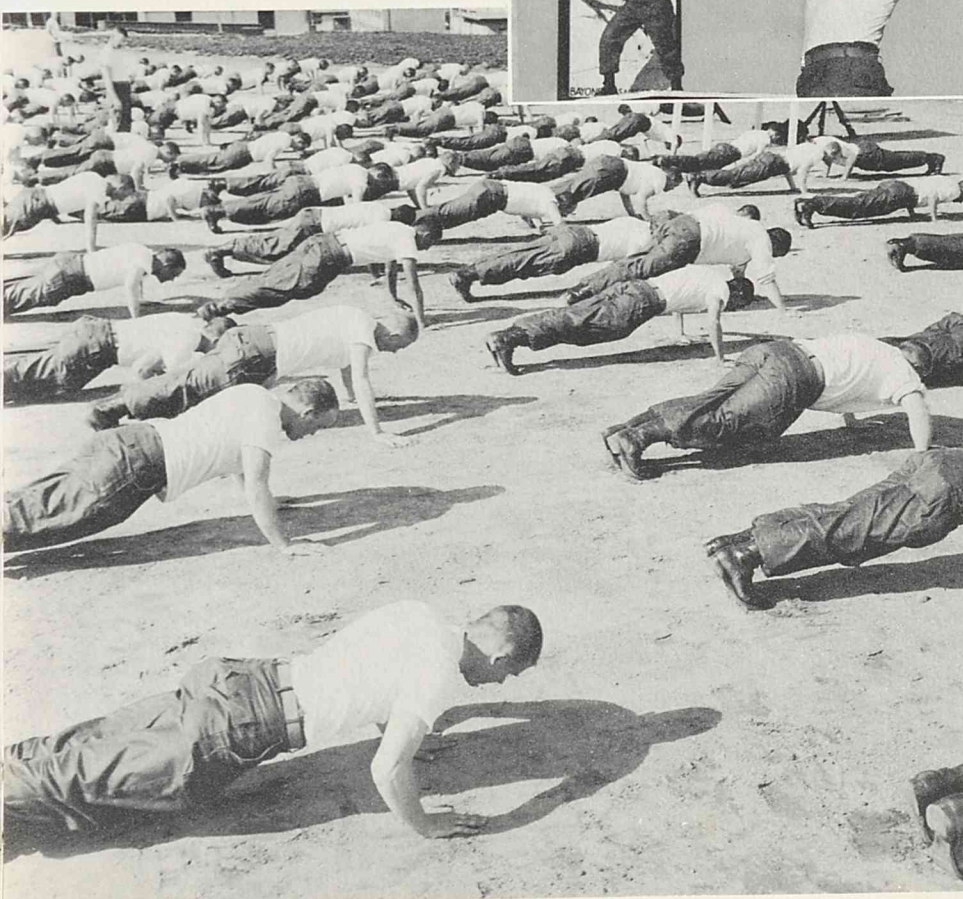
processing



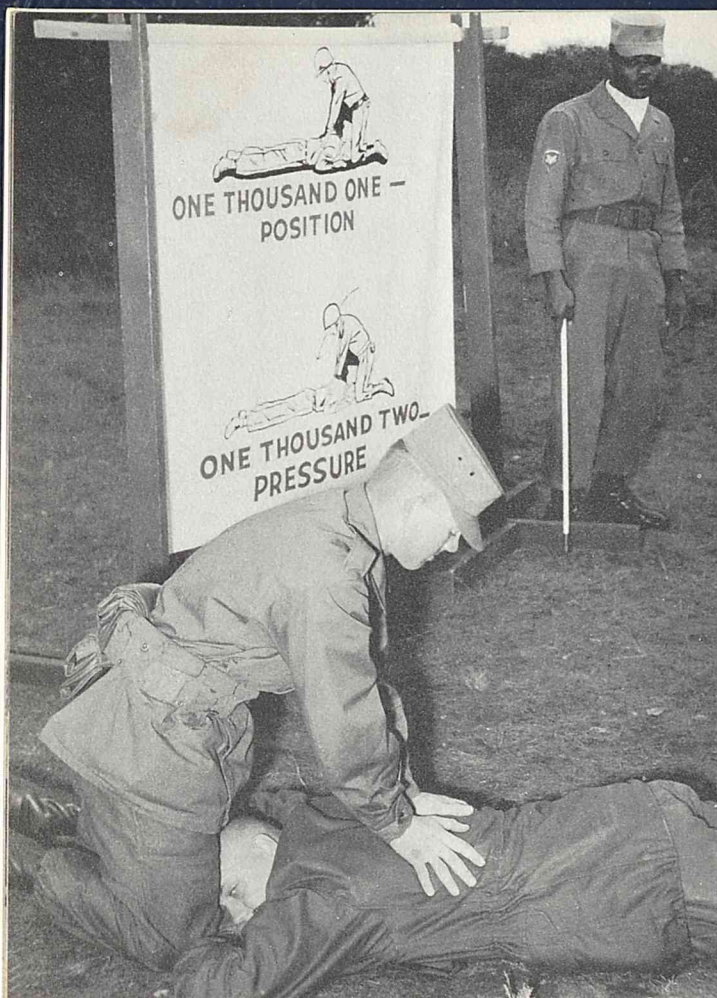
shipping to  
training company



# physical training



p. t.  
with rifles



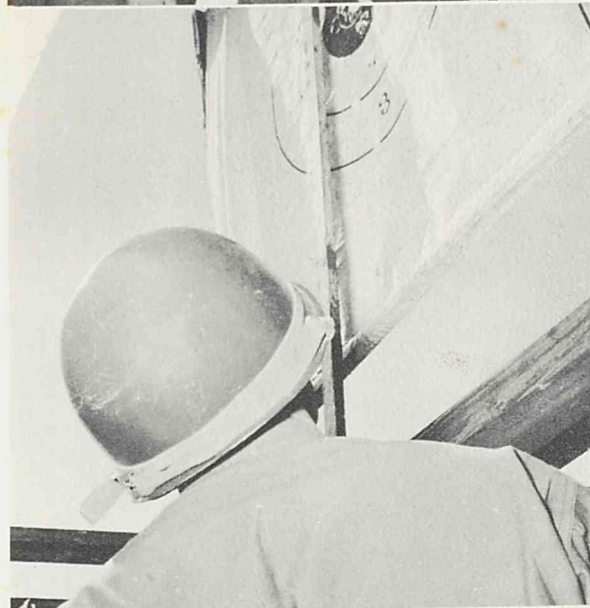
first aid



signal communication



**rifle  
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting  
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing

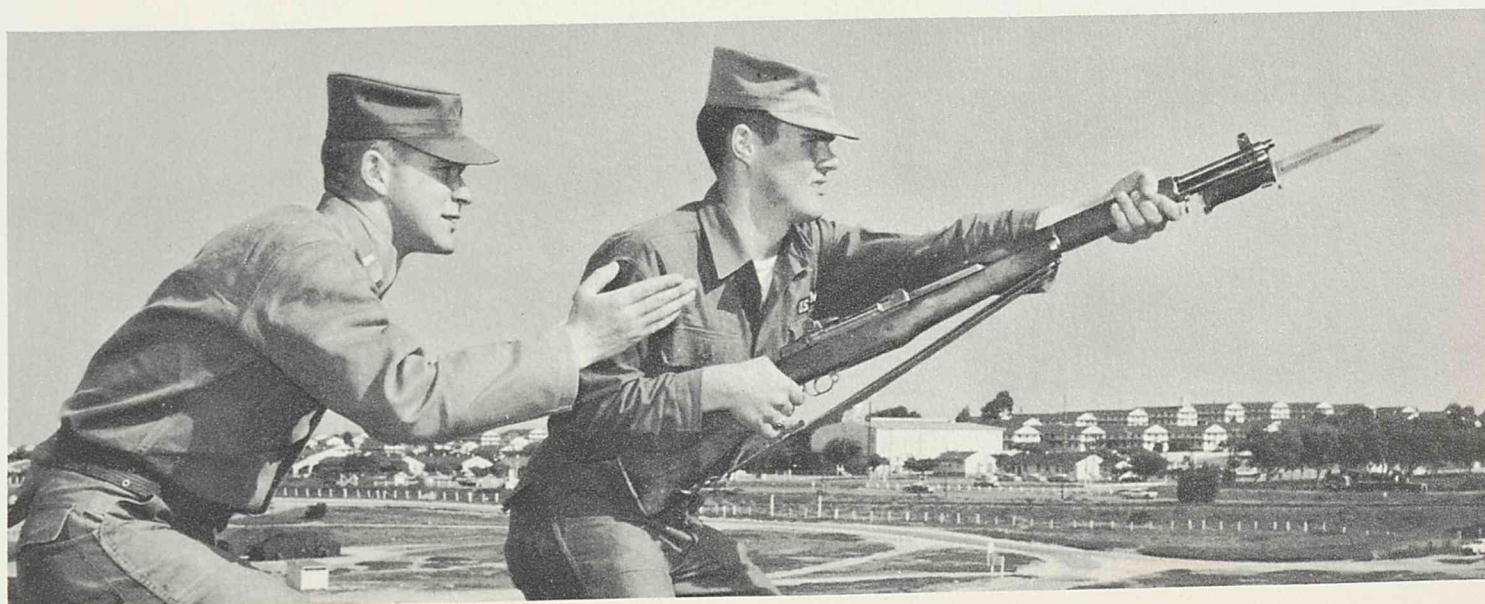




field fortification



bayonet

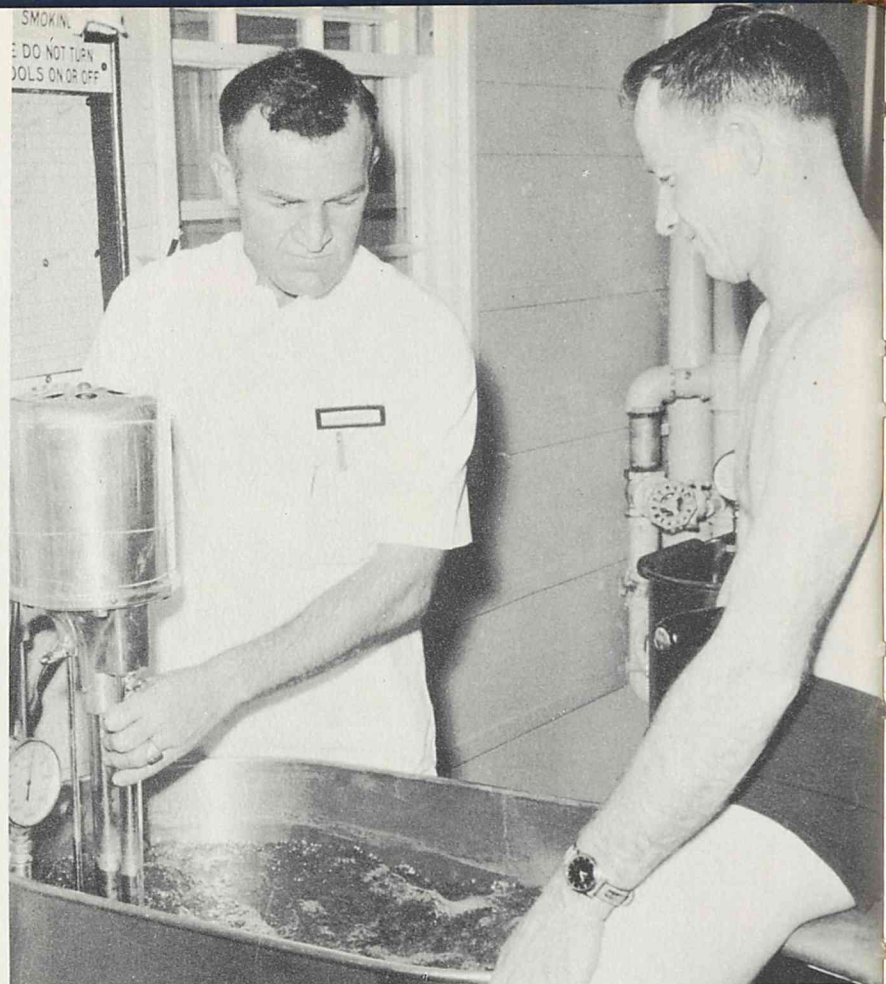
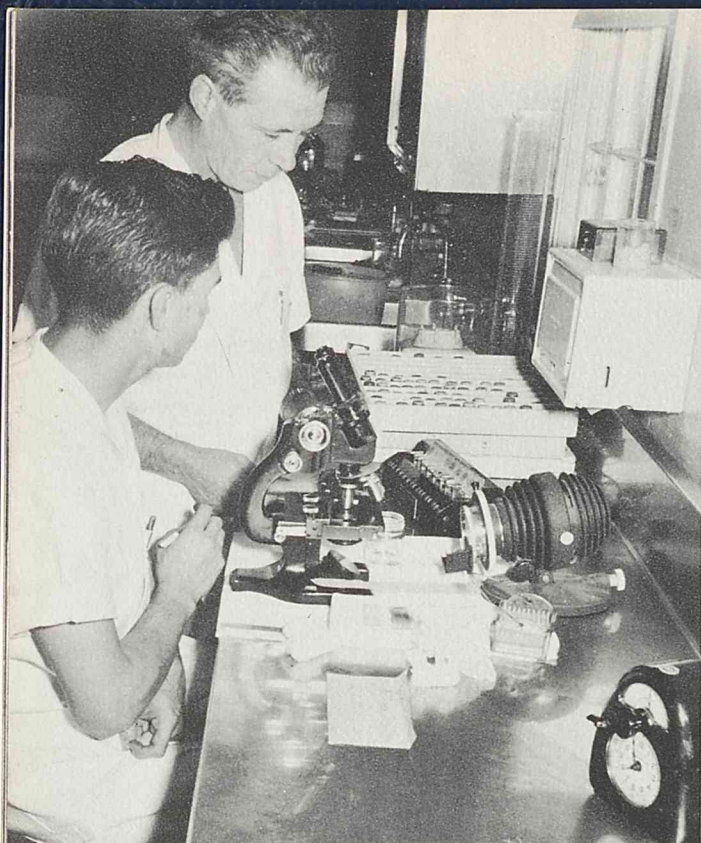




## ◀ infiltration course

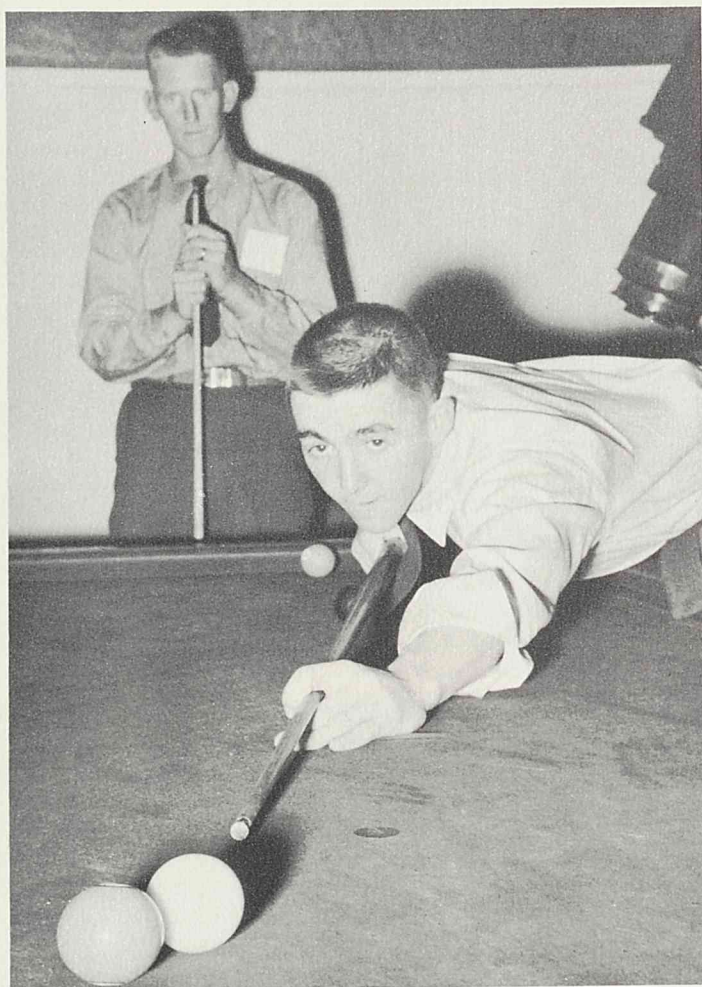
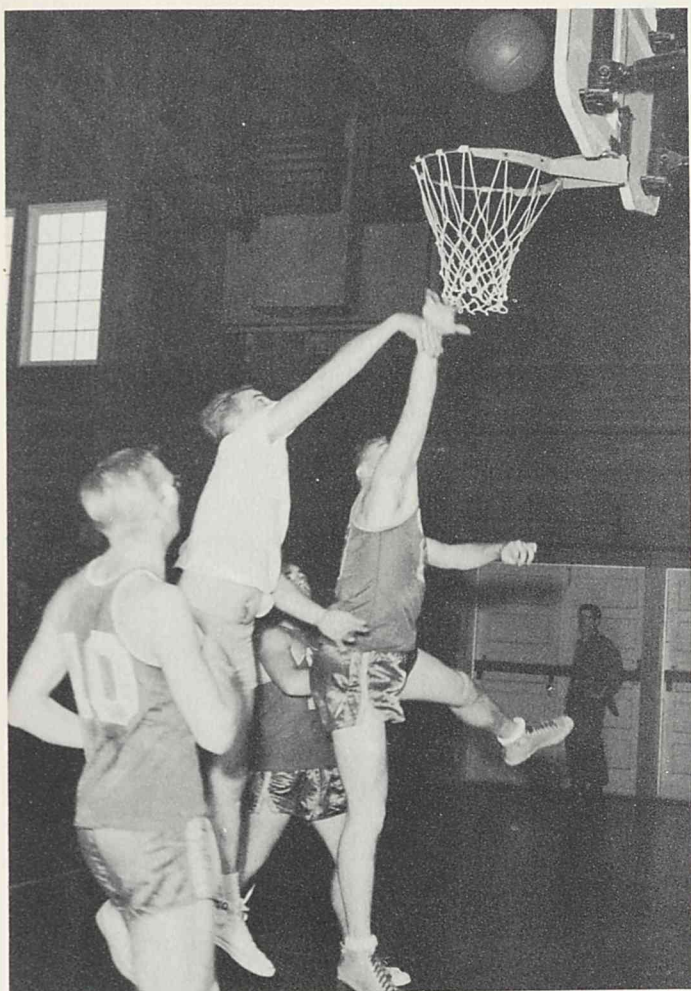


## open house



hospital



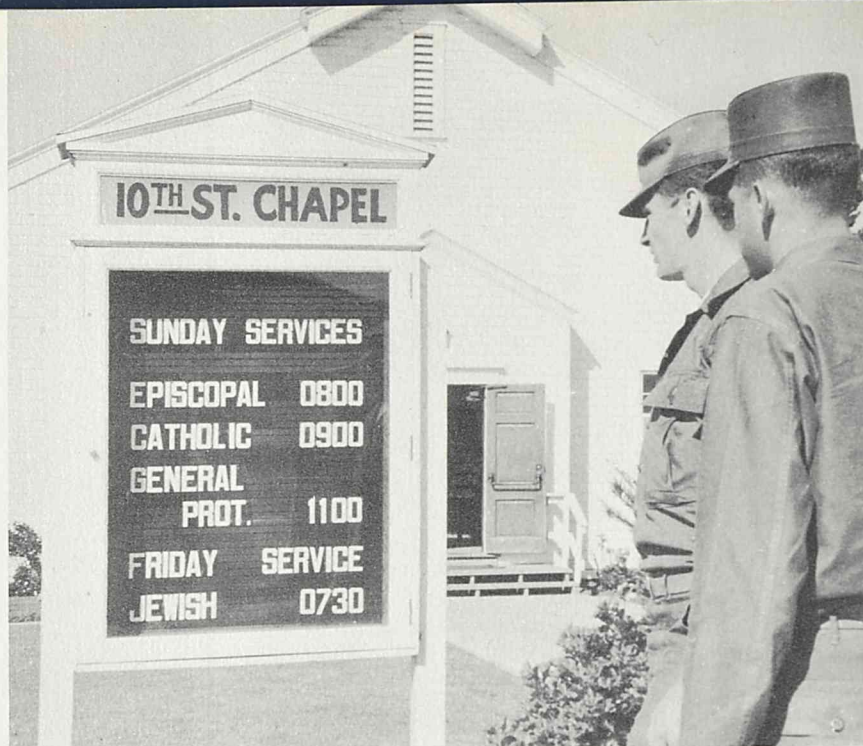


## sports and recreation





chapel





grenades  
hand • rifle



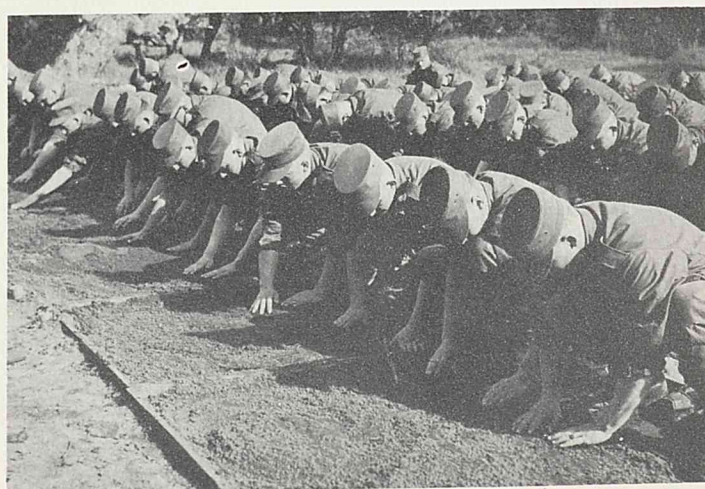
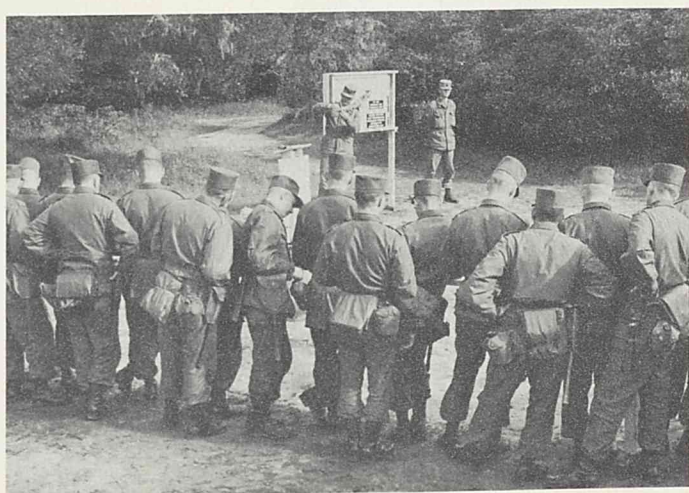




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

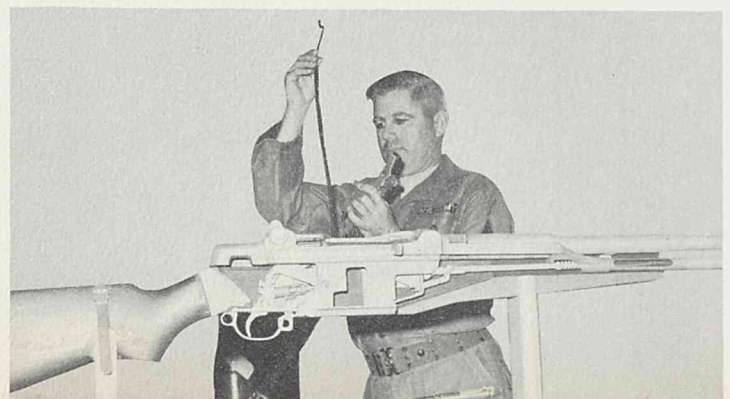
mines ▼

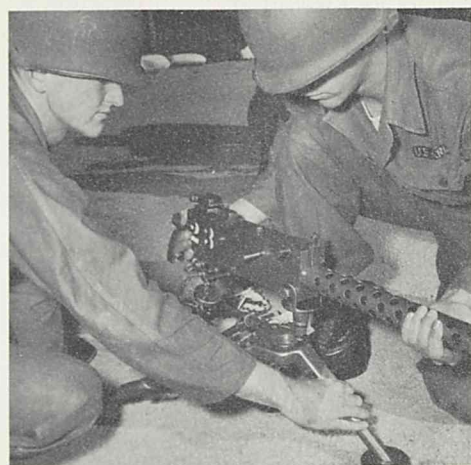




◀ mortar ▲

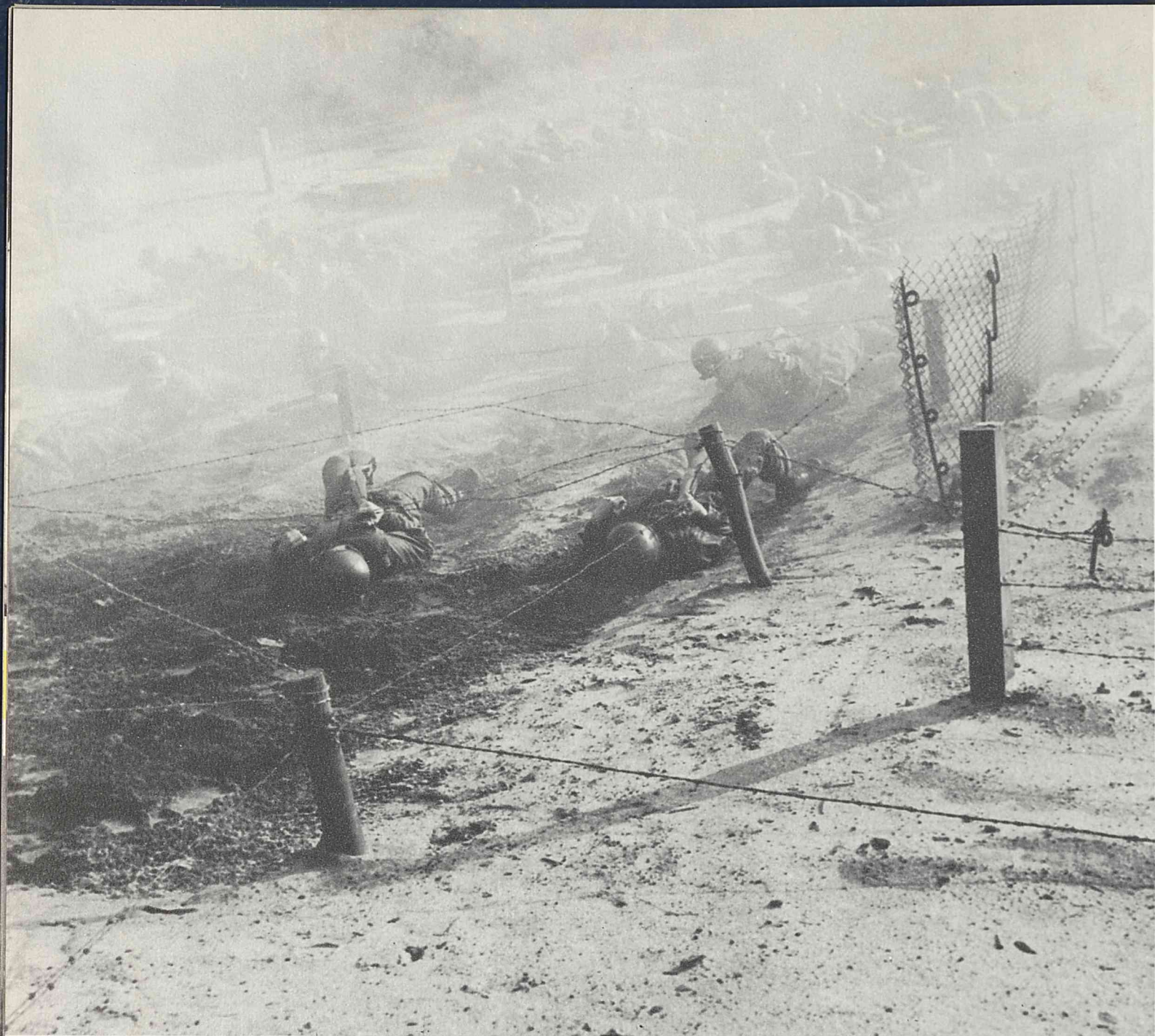
m-1 classroom ▼





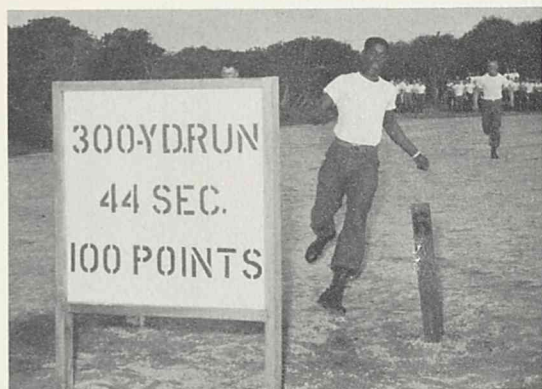
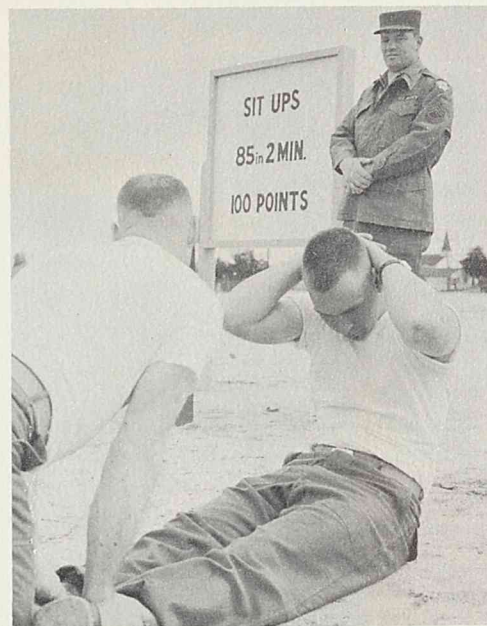
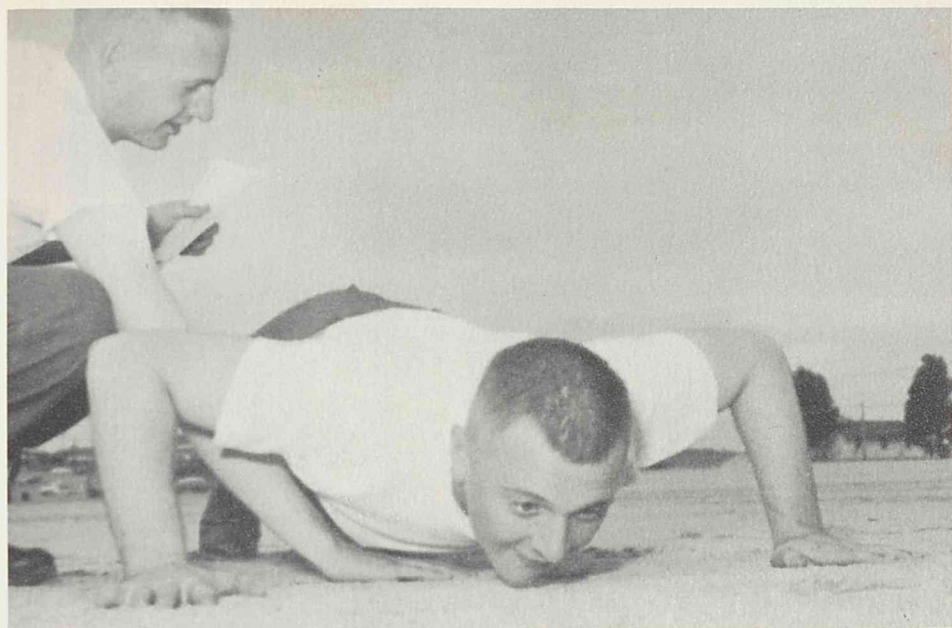
machine  
guns



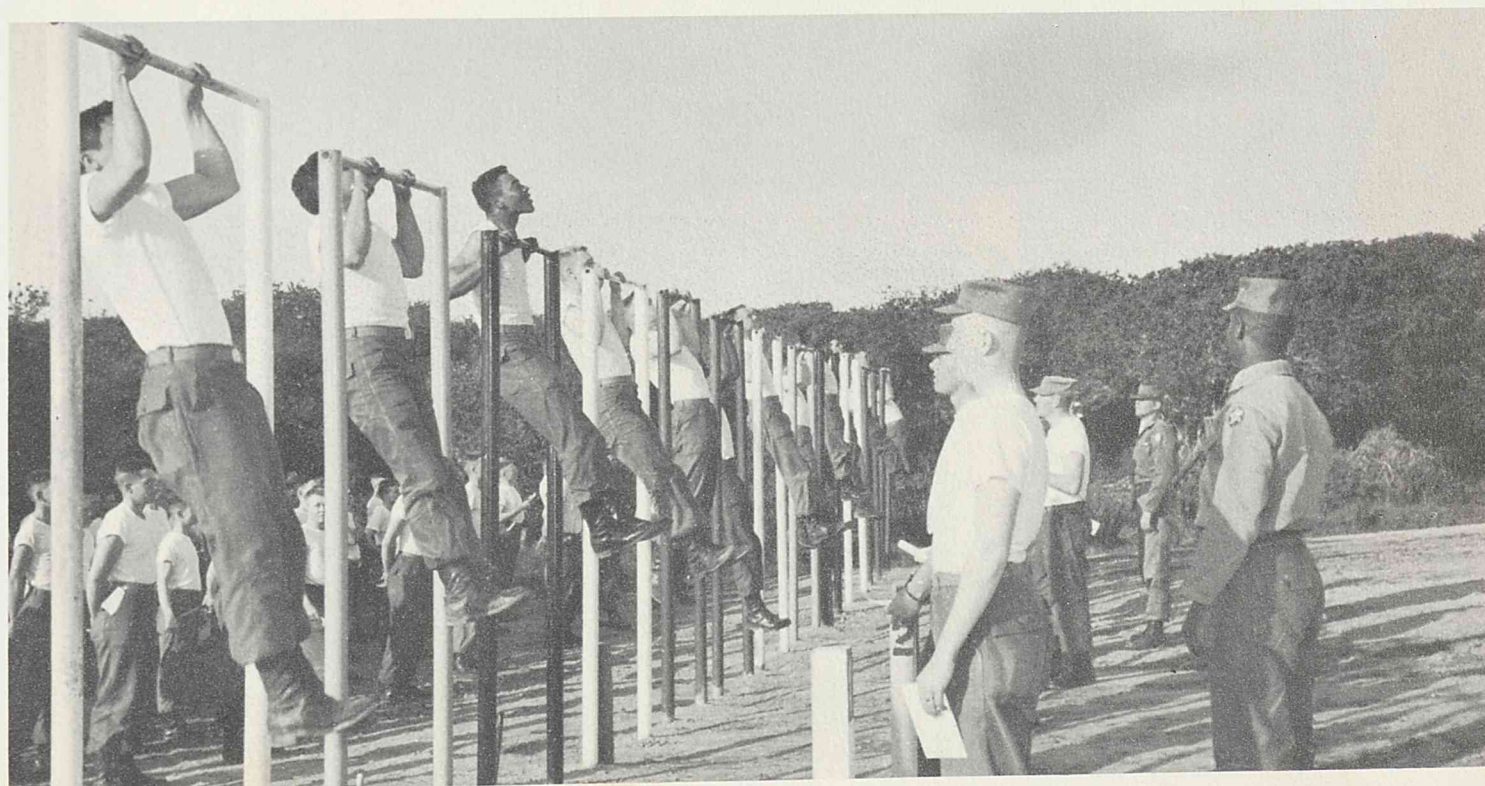


## chemical, biological and radiological warfare





## physical fitness test





▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼





squad patrol



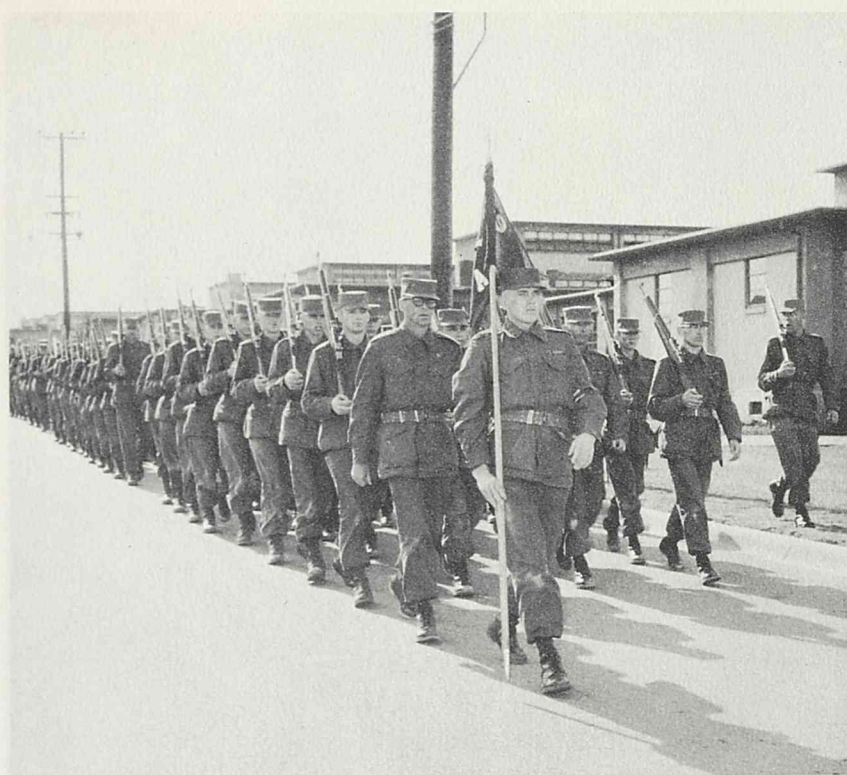
flame thrower





recoilless  
rifle





learning  
to march

dismounted  
drill

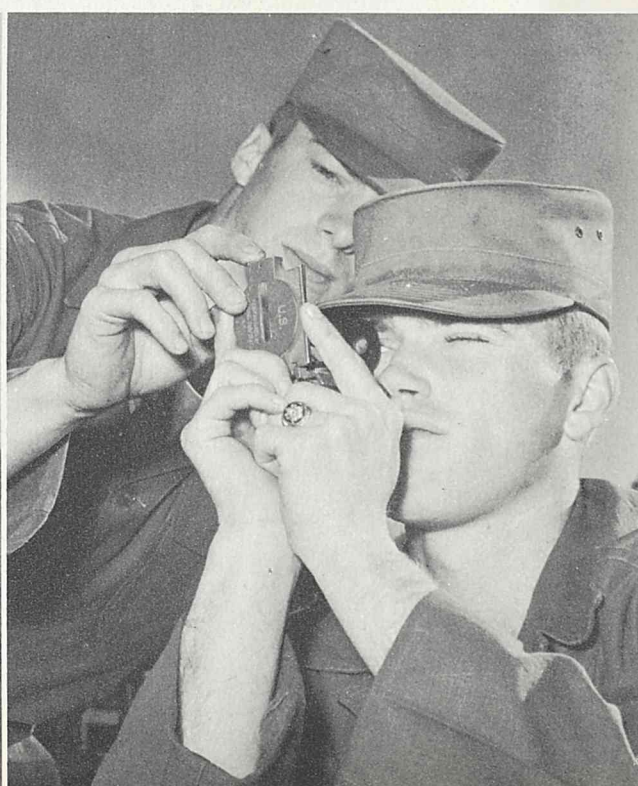


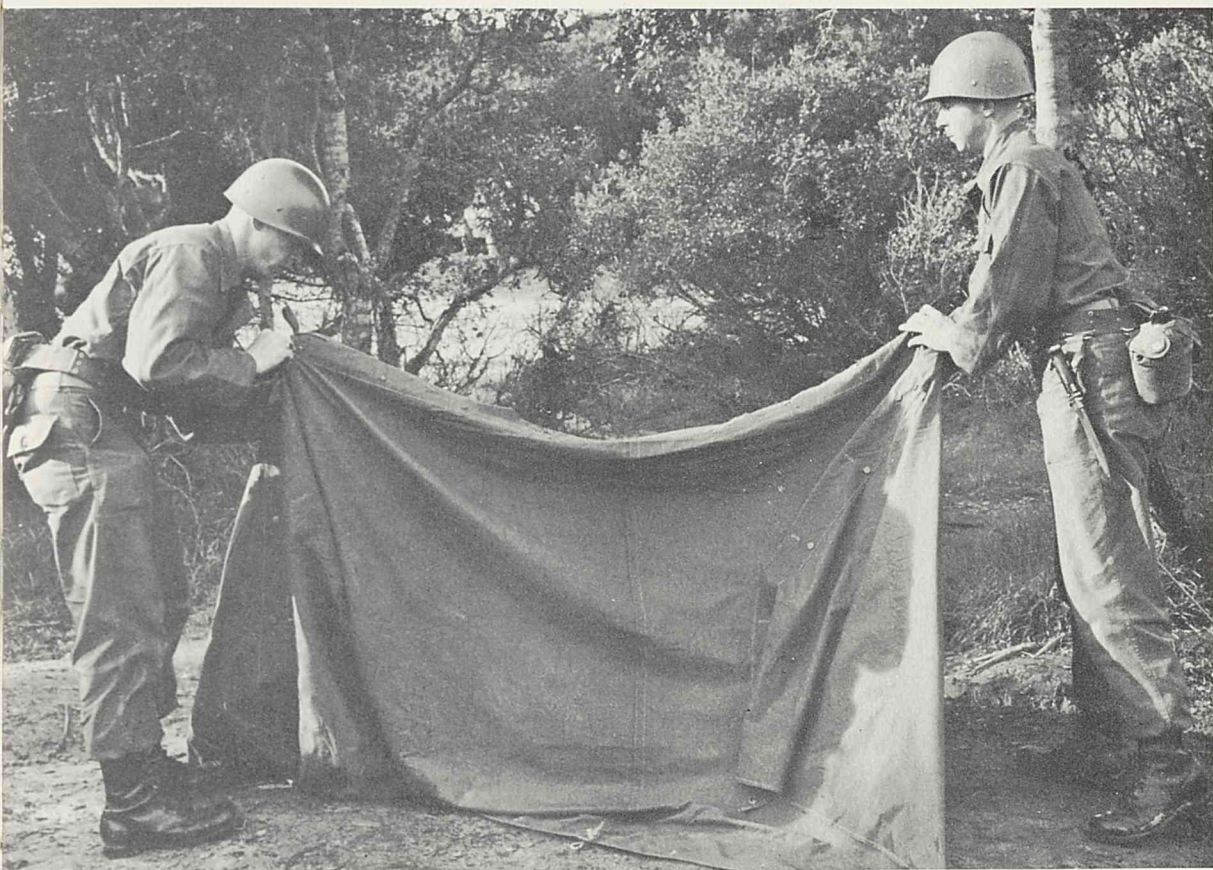


▲ field inspection



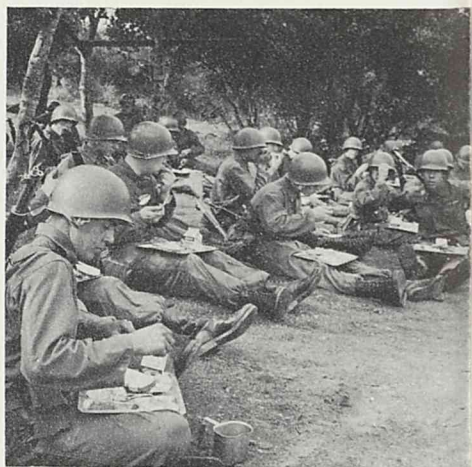
maps and compass ▼







## chow in the field





## barracks life



PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. FOSTER  
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY



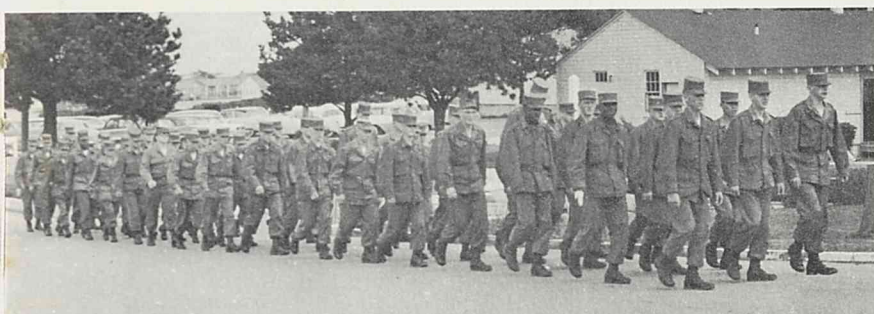


guard at impact area



at the front gate

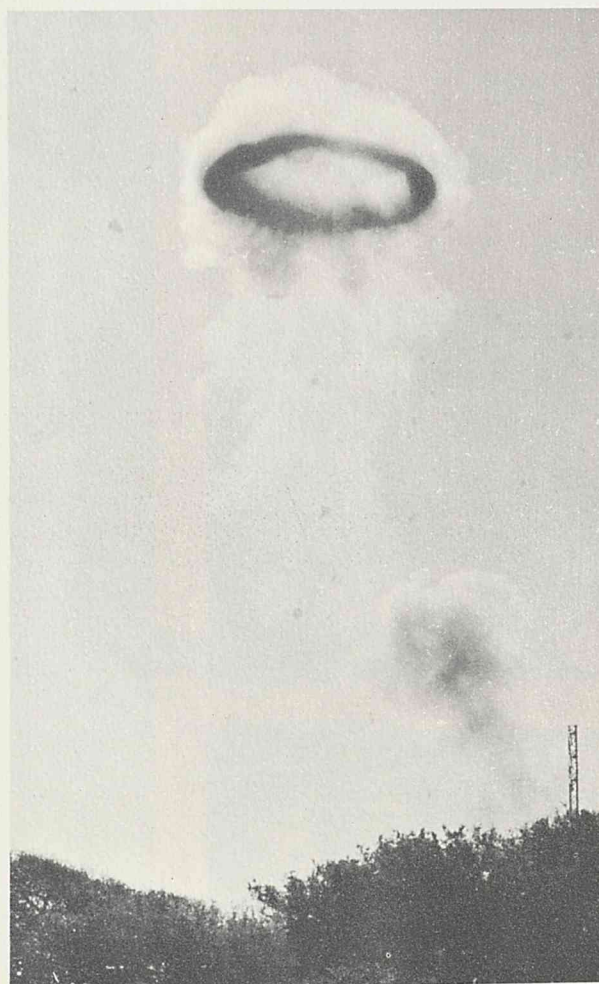
marching, marching . . . .

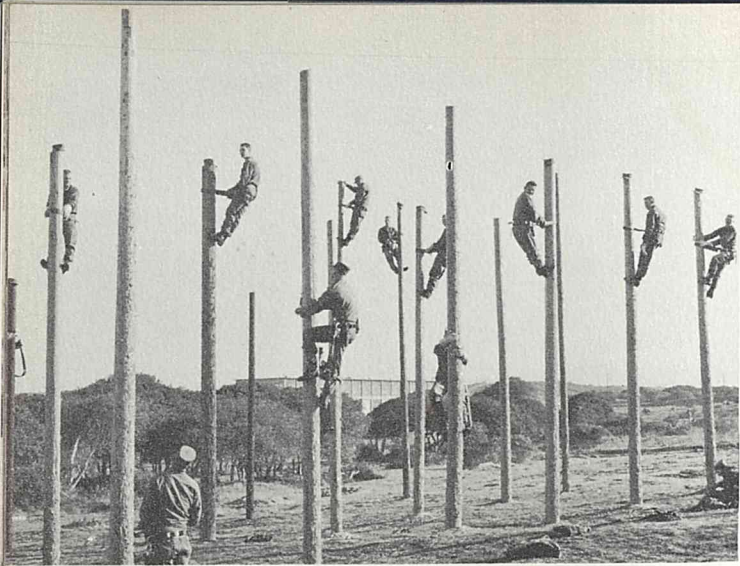


stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast

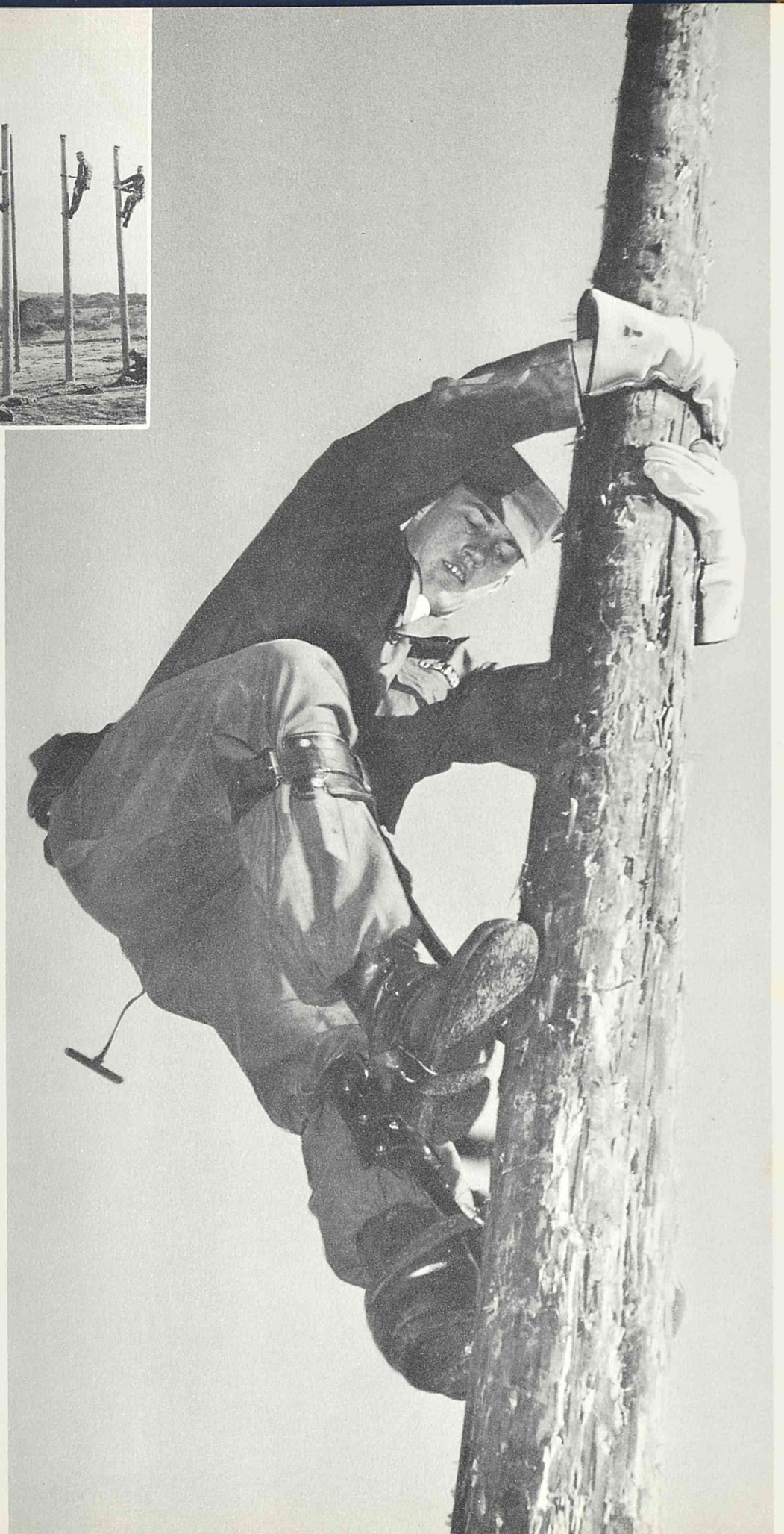




pole climbing

## signal training

class work





**drivers' course**

**auto mechanics  
course**



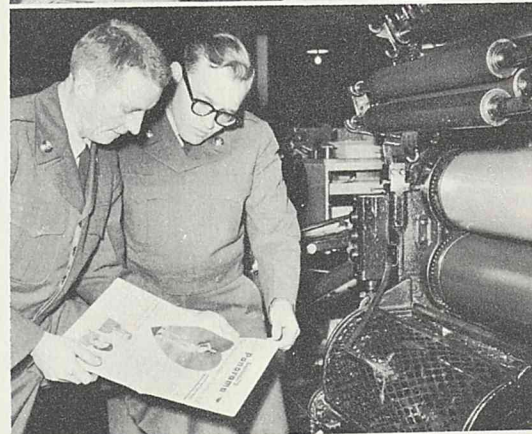
▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

special service  
bookmobile



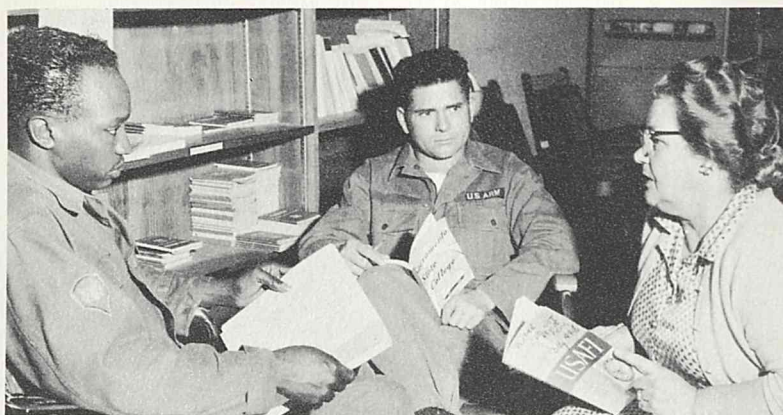


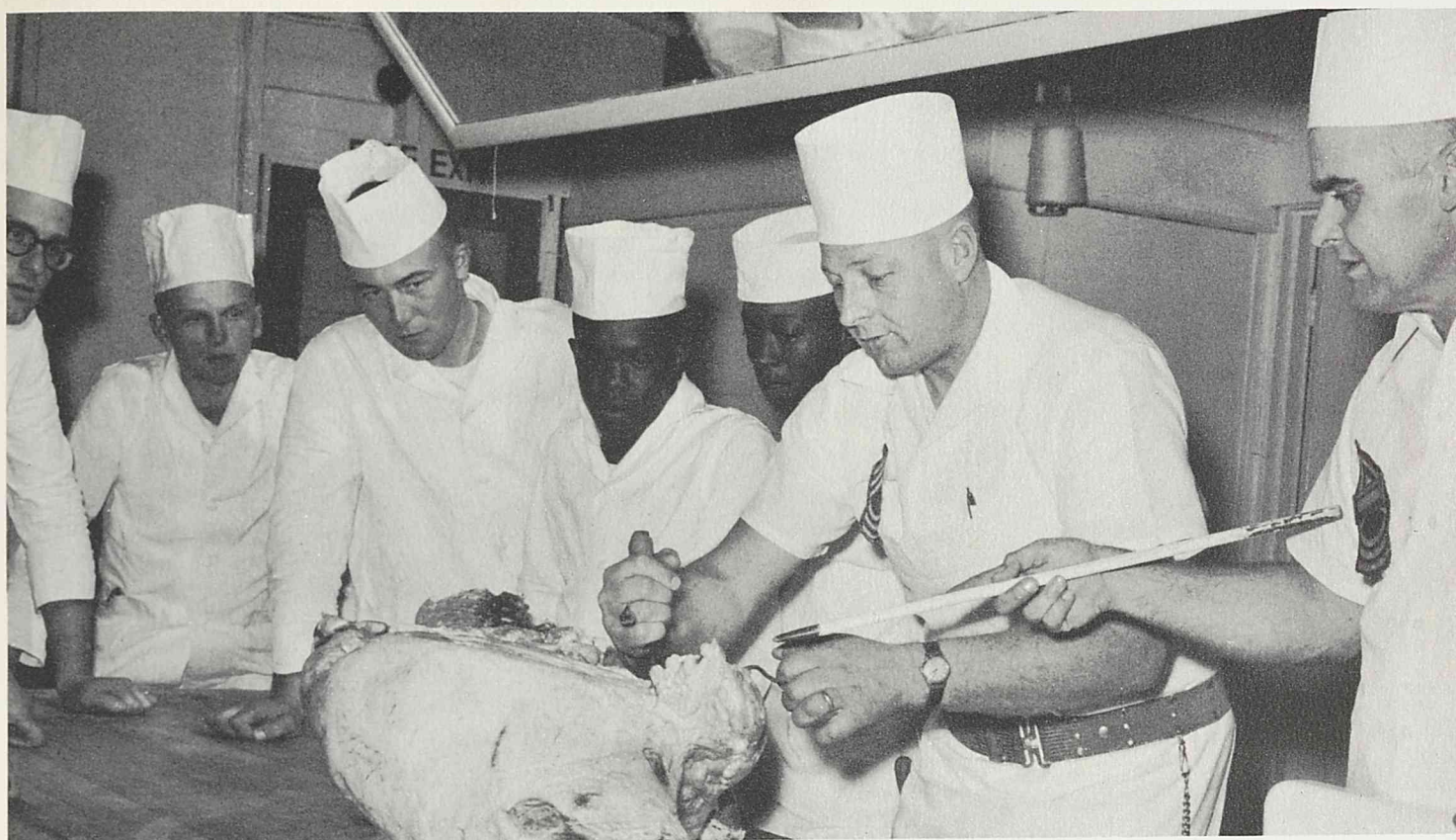
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.





**army  
education  
program**

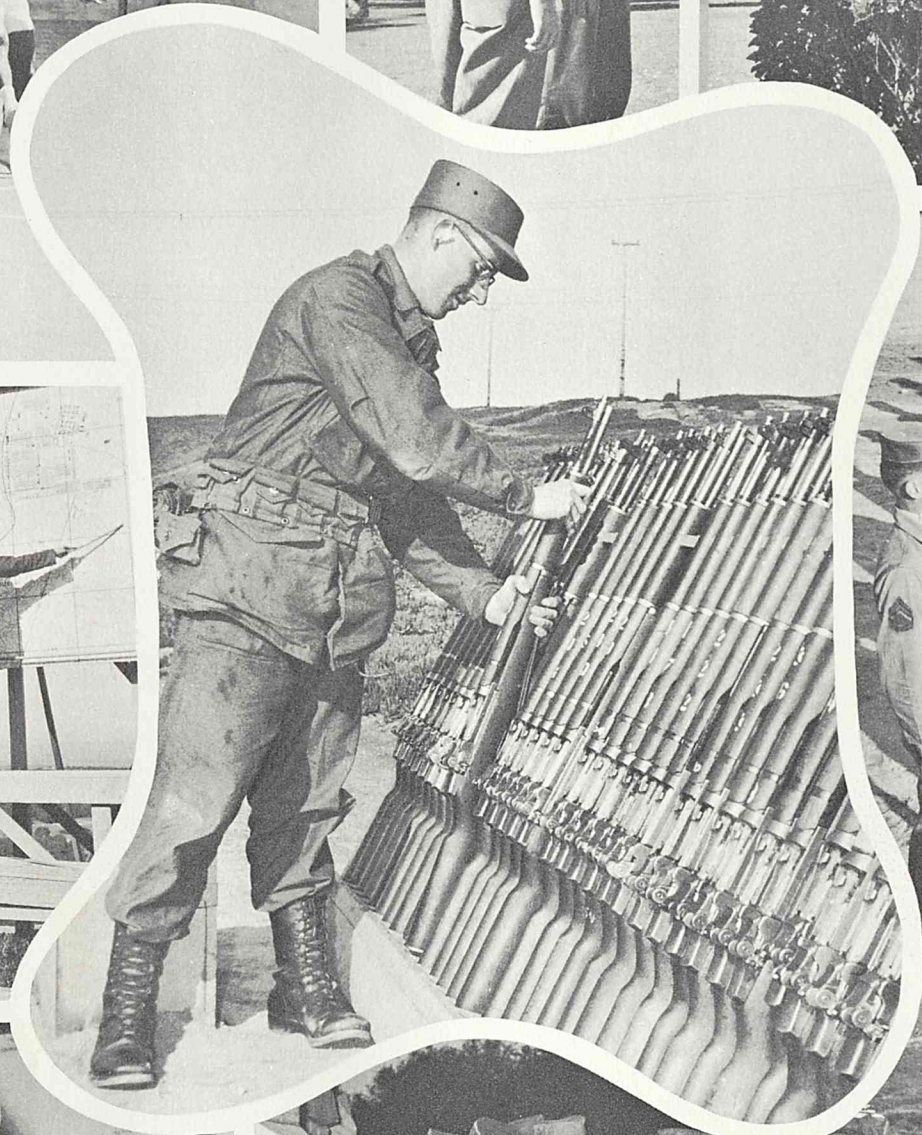
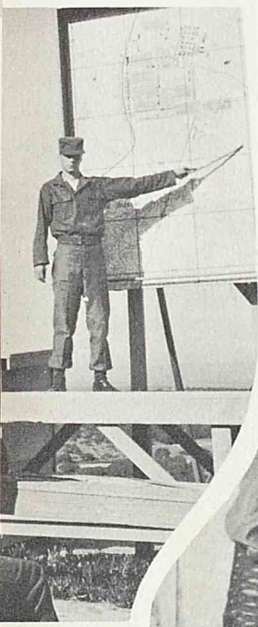
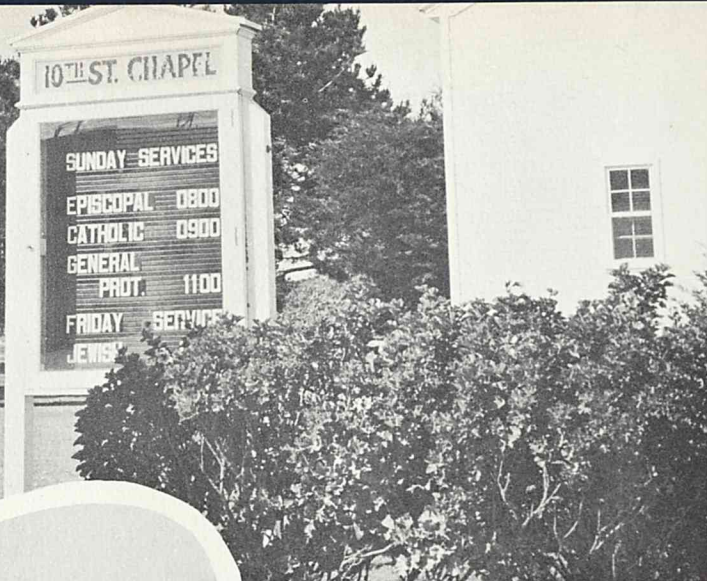
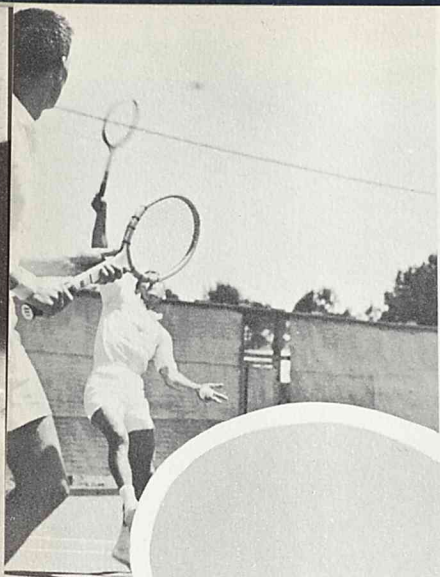




food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts





## HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Started Basic Training: 14 December 1959      Graduated: 20 February, 1960

## FIRST BATTLE GROUP FIRST BRIGADE



Col. Pierre D. Boy  
Brigade Commander



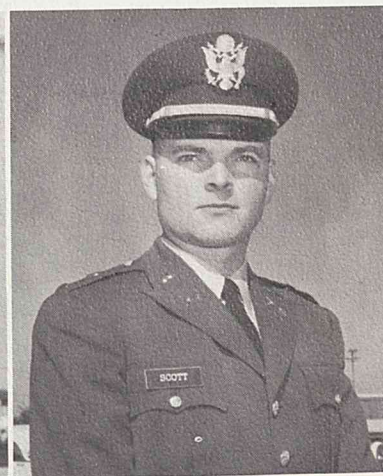
Capt. Karl W. Thomas  
Company Commander



Maj. Ainsley K. Mahikoa  
Battle Group Commander



2d Lt. G. W. Cubine  
Executive Officer



2d Lt. Scott  
Training Officer





Boyd M. Webster  
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. D. W. Eplin  
SDI



SFC Rouse  
Plat. Sgt.



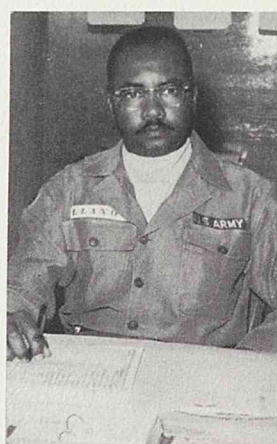
Sgt. Alderman  
Plat. Sgt.



Sgt. Martin  
Plat. Sgt.



Sp/5 Diaz  
Plat. Sgt.



SFC Llanos  
Supply Sgt.



Sp/4 D. L. Nelson  
Company Clerk





### mess personnel

#### PFT SCORES:

1st Test: 186.8  
2d Test: 273.4  
Difference: 84.4

#### TRAINFIRE:

Percent of Qualification: 100%  
Number of Experts: 15  
Number of Sharpshooters: 83  
Number of Marksman: 122

#### Proficiency Test

6- Superiors  
128- Excellent  
77- Satisfactory

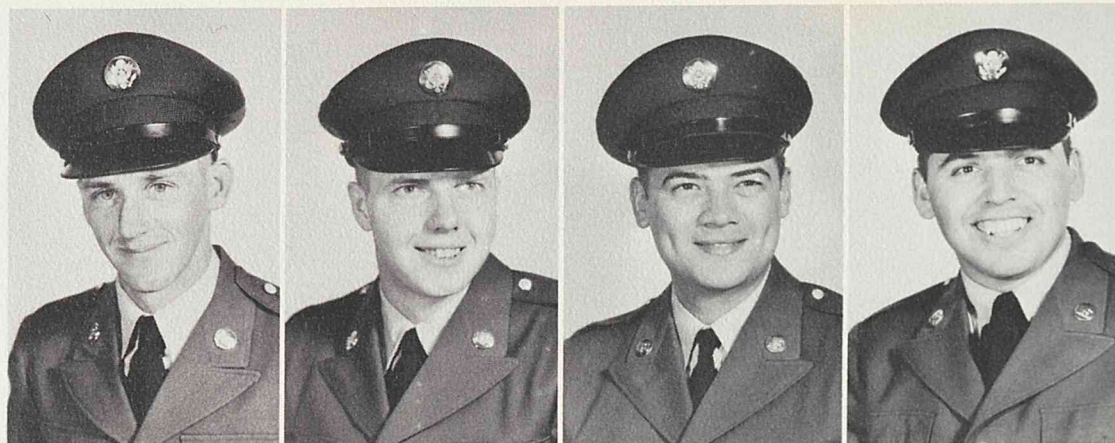


Alfonso Acosta  
Phillip M. Adcox  
Rudy A. Alarcon  
John R. Albitre

Manuel J. Alderete  
Leslie R. Allen  
Danny A. Allred  
Richard J. Antony



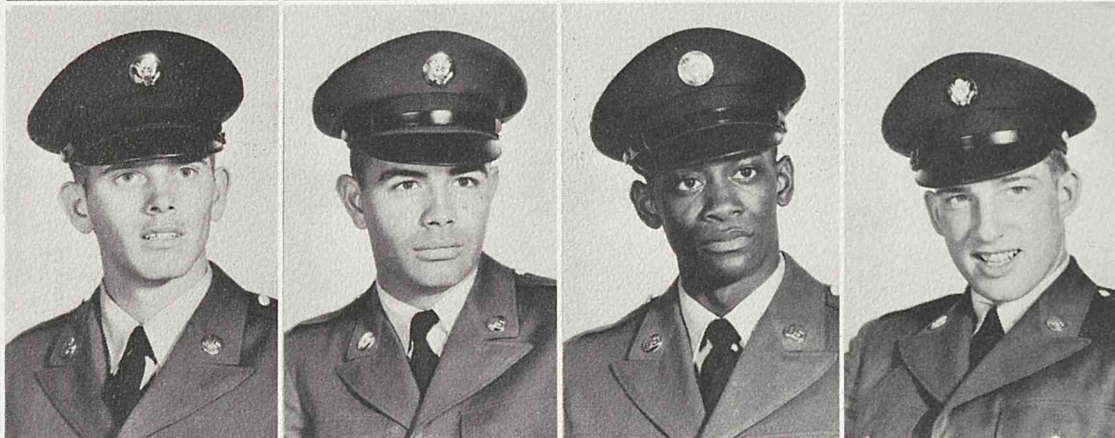
Kyle D. Asbury  
 Raymond E. Atkinson  
 Jorge S. Aviles  
 Raymond Ayala



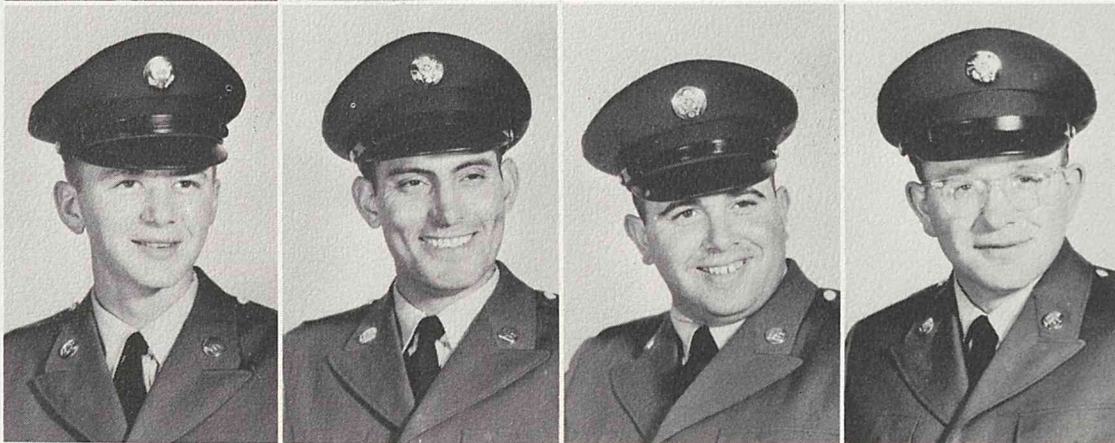
Henry T. Babcock  
 Donald A. Baker  
 David F. Balbi  
 Irwin C. Baldwin



Gene A. Barnes  
 Peter G. Bax  
 James B. Beckum  
 John G. Bei



Douglas L. Benson  
 Jacobo E. Bermudez  
 Arnold D. Bernard  
 Ronald L. Bissell

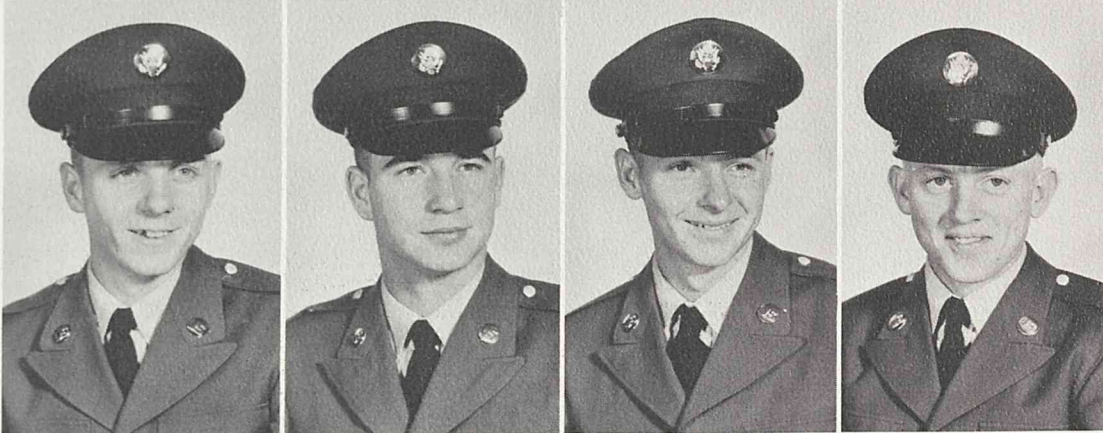




Johannes H. Bletterman  
Thomas P. Bonalanza  
Jesse E. Booth  
William M. Booth



William S. Brabb  
Elmo R. Bradley  
Louie L. Bradshaw  
Arturo M. Brewer



Joseph E. Brown  
James A. Buer  
James F. Butler  
Leland H. Cagle



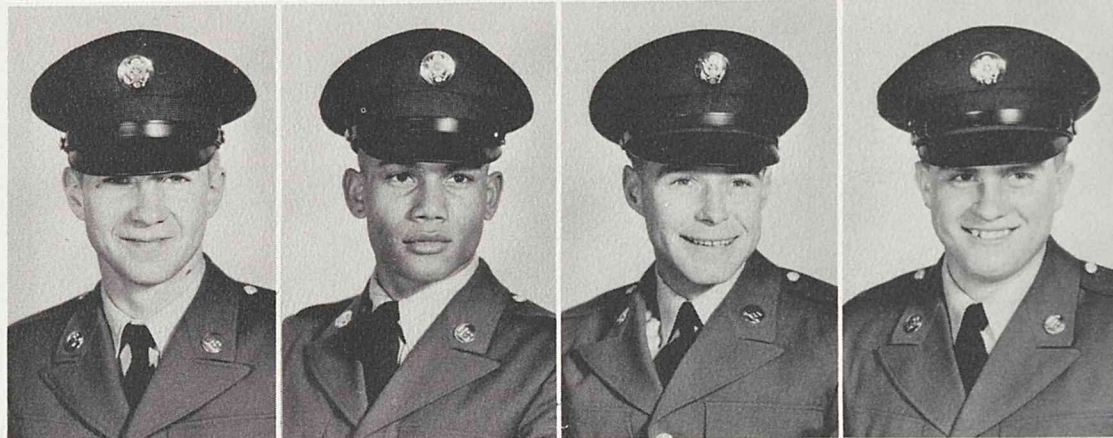
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William V. Caldwell  
John F. Camacho  
Philip Carpenter



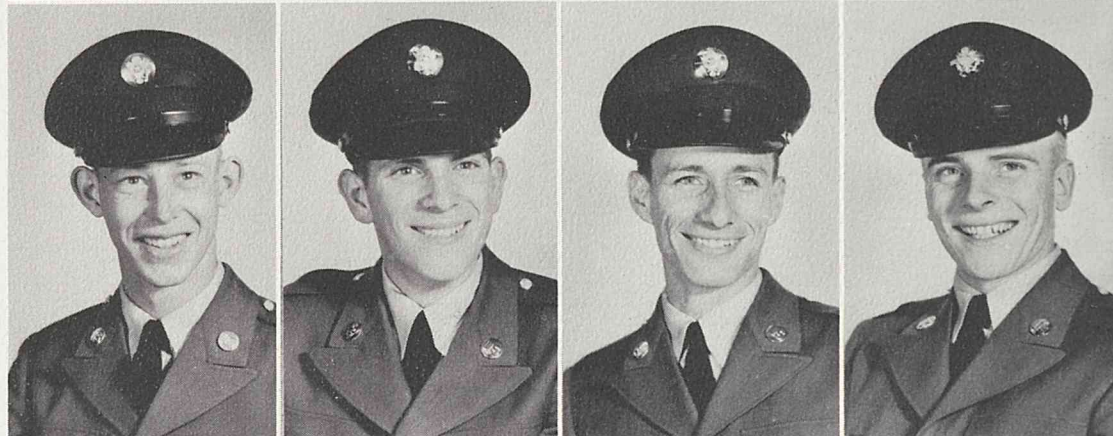
Fredric J. Castro  
 Richard Castro  
 John Chang  
 Ricardo Chavez



Vernon R. Clayes  
 Oliver A. Clay  
 Russell L. Cofer  
 Martin W. Connolly



George C. Cornell  
 James B. Cornforth  
 Rogelio D. Couder  
 Benci Count Stenbock



Hal L. Cowdell  
 Benito R. Crespín  
 Duane M. Davis  
 Frank E. Dean

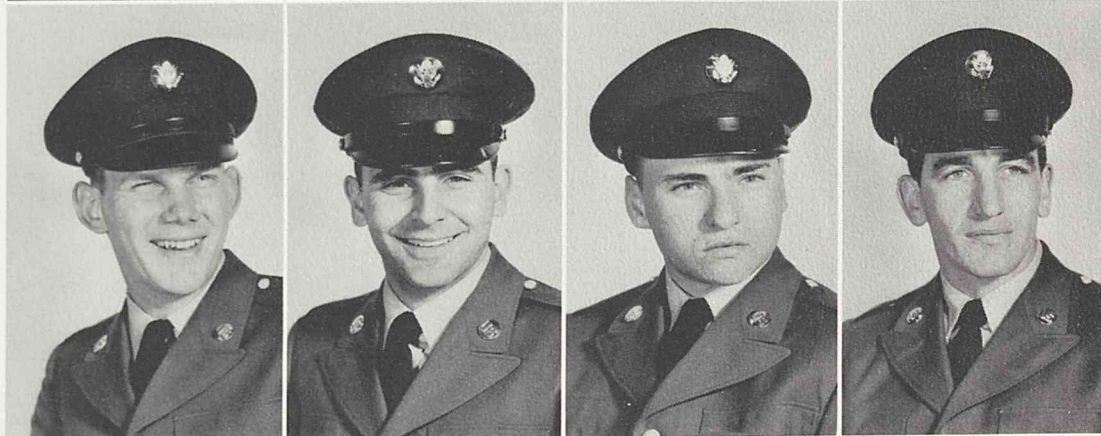




Nicholas Dendrinds  
Cipriano P. Diaz  
Dick A. Dickranian  
Louis Dixon



Patrick D. Donnelly  
Larry W. Dredge  
Albert C. Drew  
Robert P. Dunlap



Bennie A. Edeburn  
Joseph S. Eddy  
Benjamin T. Ellington  
Charles J. Ellis



Norman Eng  
Robert C. Erickson  
Thomas Escoto  
Ira V. Evans



Robert L. Farber  
 Arthur J. Fabre  
 Bernard E. Fargen  
 Stephen B. Fernald



Sammy E. Fernandez  
 Fred J. Ferren  
 John M. Filippini  
 Gary R. Floch



Ming G. Fong  
 Donald E. Foster  
 Dieter R. H. Frauze  
 Jose F. A. Gallegos



Albert D. Gill  
 Morton J. Goodman  
 Tyrone E. Gopher  
 Rustheoi Graham

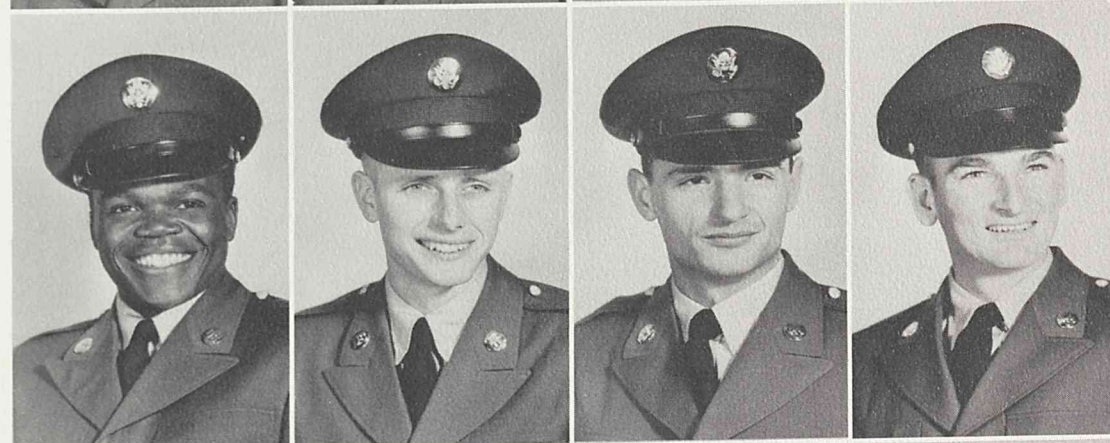




Harold Greene  
Thomas M. Halvorson  
Gerald L. Hamm  
Jerry D. Hampton



Larry D. Haug  
Franklin B. Hayward  
Thomas E. Henderson  
Alfonso F. Hernandez



Charles A. Hightower  
Richard R. Hiller  
Chris G. Hontalas  
John S. Hopper



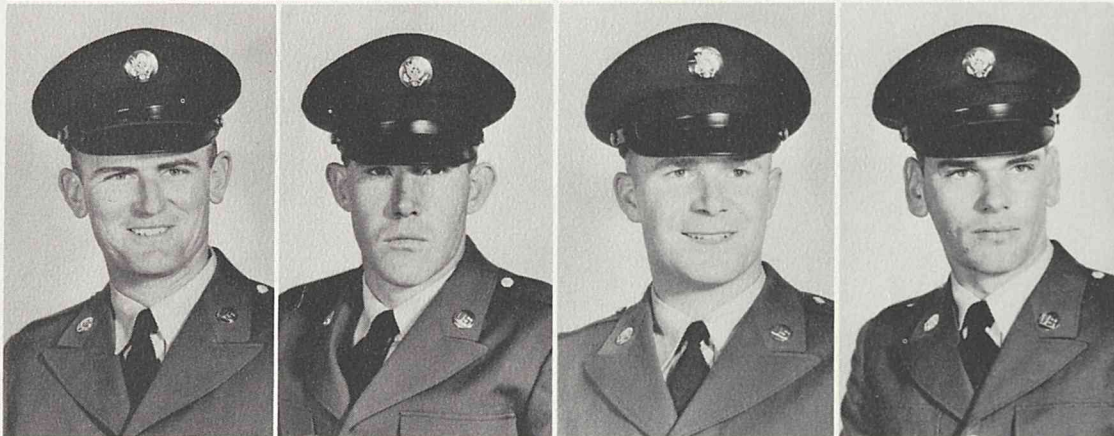
Joseph T. D. Houston  
Richard Hum  
Clark B. Hust  
Irvin Y. Inouye



David D. Irwin  
Terry L. Jeppson  
Gary D. Johnson  
Jurgen F. Jung



David J. Kathman  
Howard R. Kearns  
Porter W. Kearton  
Cecil J. Keese



John B. Kehrer  
Richard E. Kehrer  
Edward J. Kenney, III  
Avon L. Kerwitz



Melvin C. Kiehn  
George King  
Ronald L. King  
Mervin L. Kirn





Susumu Kobata  
Erwin Kock  
Harold J. LaChapelle  
Richard LaFlame



Roland E. Lee  
Donald W. Leivan  
Lewellyn S. Leyva  
Henry Li



Carroll D. Libercojt  
Roy W. Loerch  
Juan A. Lopez  
Jerry L. Lotze



Michael T. Lynch  
Robert L. Marchart  
Ruben M. Magallanes  
Thomas D. Magdalik



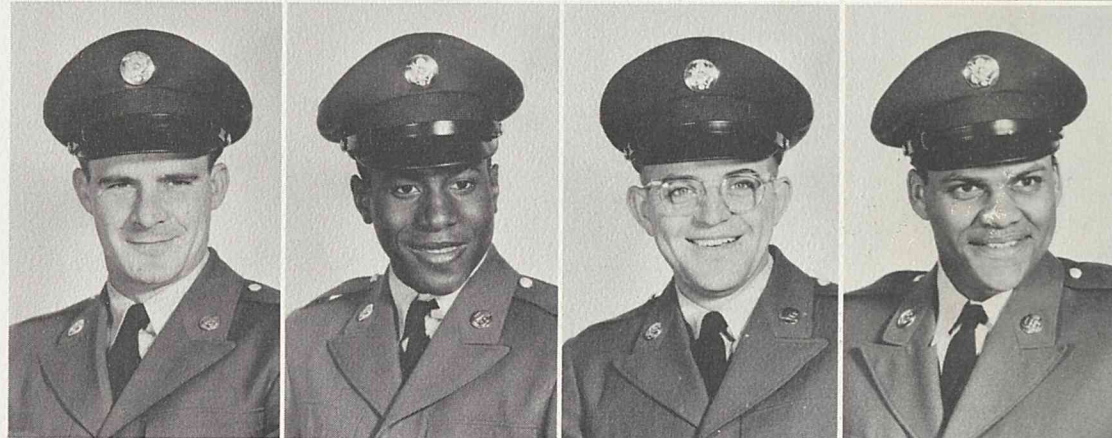
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 Billy R. Maxwell  
 Ronald S. L. Maxwell  
 Jerry E. Michael



Odd C. Michelsen  
 Gail D. Miles  
 Jack J. Moiseoff  
 James C. Mole



Troy L. Moore  
 Lynwood Munson  
 David A. Murray  
 Donwayne Neal



Predrag Nebreklievski  
 Charles L. Neff  
 Dennis R. Neil  
 Hans D. Neubert





Masaaki Norihiro  
Charles K. Noyes  
Jorge H. C. Ochoa  
Stanley E. Olson



Marvin J. Olsen  
Henry H. Ortego  
Robert E. Pauliny  
Merle G. Pearce



Leonard L. Pecht  
Roy D. Pelletier  
Efrain G. Perez  
Angelo P. Pitto



Everett W. Pitts  
Carlie Pleasant  
Raymond Przekop  
Andres A. Quintana



Donald A. Raade  
Gerhard W. Rauch  
Bobby R. Richardson  
James P. Robertson



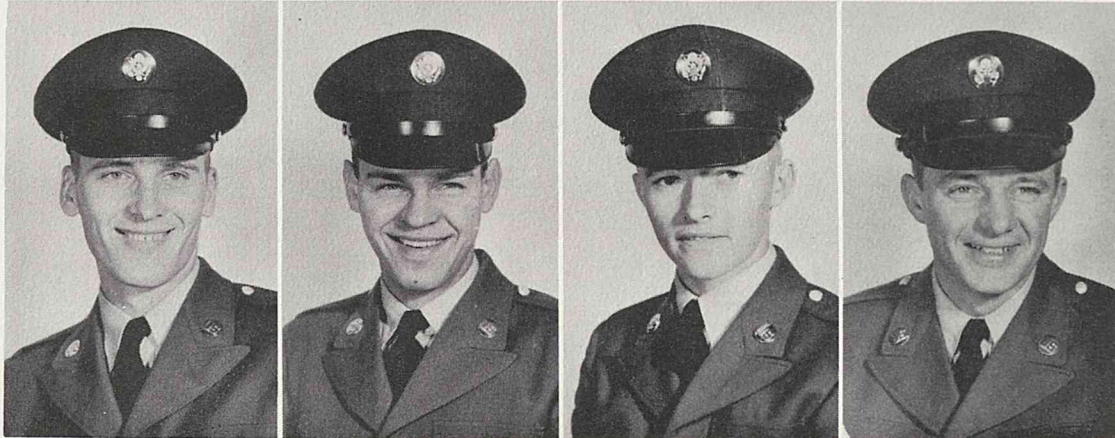
Richard E. Rogers  
Jesse G. Sadorra  
Kenneth D. Saine  
Yoshiharu Sakurada



Hugo Sanchez  
Janos Schwarcz  
Ronald F. Scott  
Robert V. Shaw



Jack L. Shermer  
Leonard T. Thomas  
Danny E. Thornton  
William W. Trautman





Robert R. Ulin  
David S. Vail  
Francisco Vejar  
James W. Vestal



Charles L. Walters  
Gary N. Watkins  
Samuel L. Williams  
Owen K. Wilson



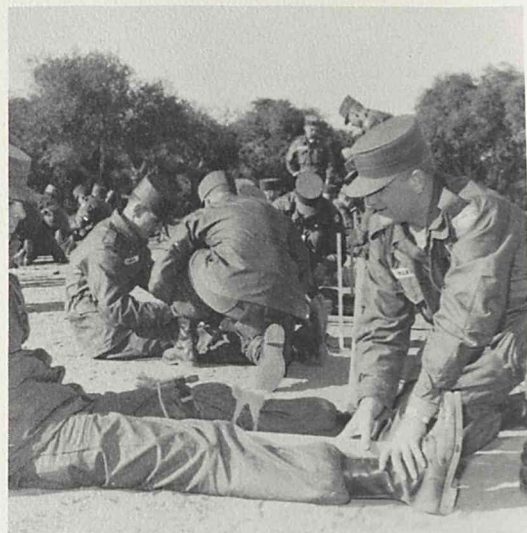
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Frank M. Wood  
Gene S. Wong



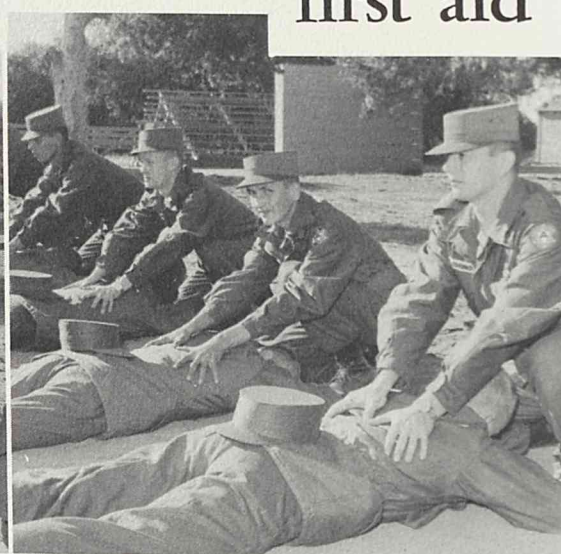
Edwin Yee  
Jason G. Yuen  
Joachim A. Zitnik  
Robert L. Smith



Joseph L. Tanner  
Frederick Weller



first aid



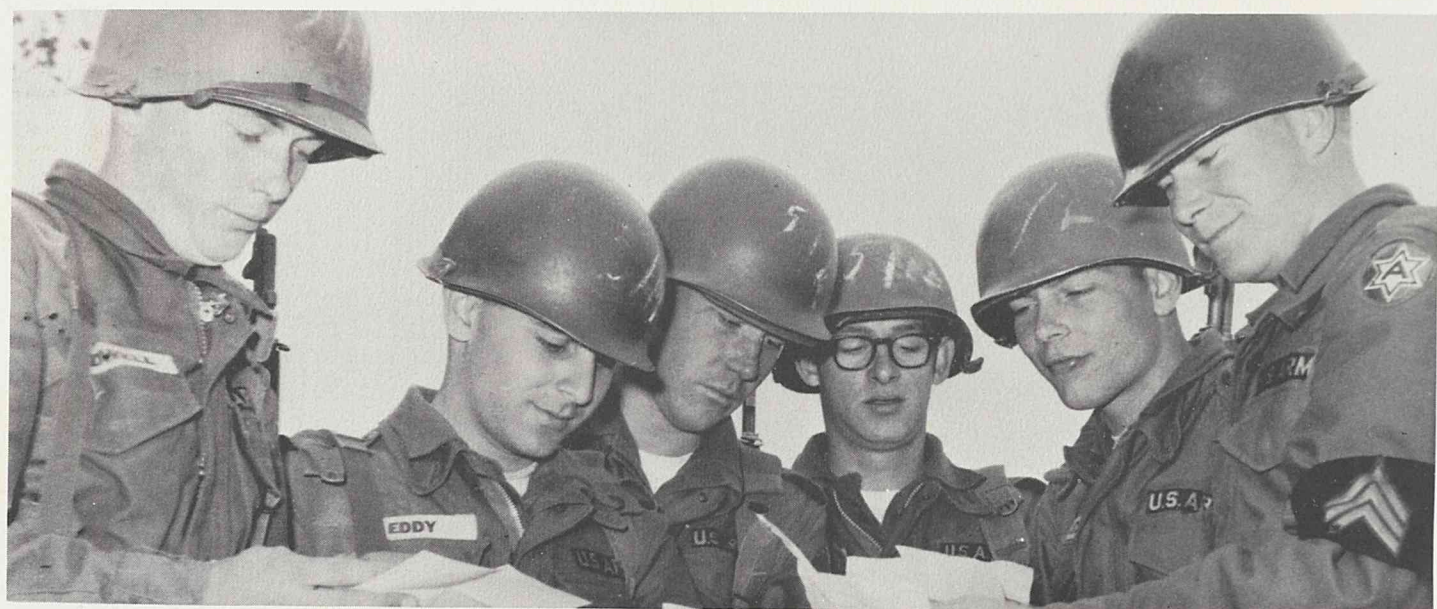
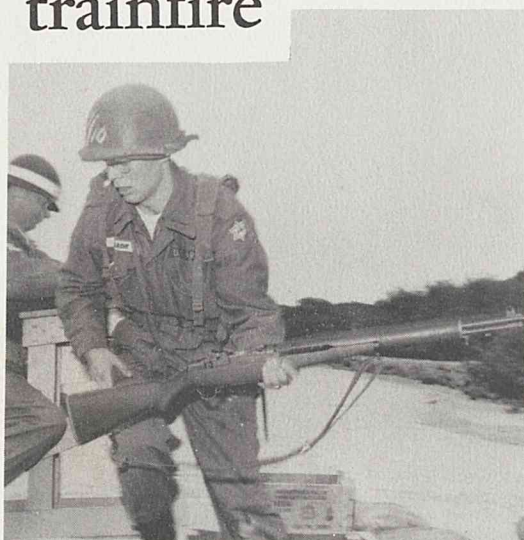


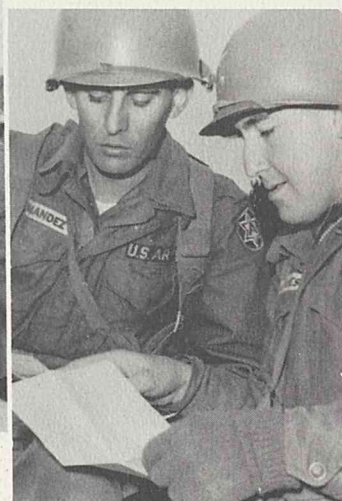
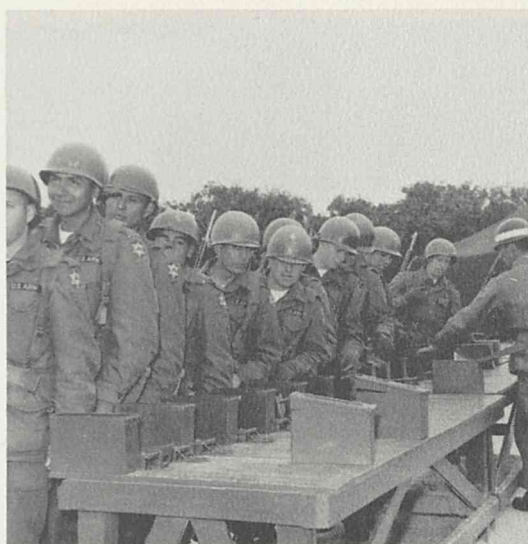
## m-1 rifle instructions





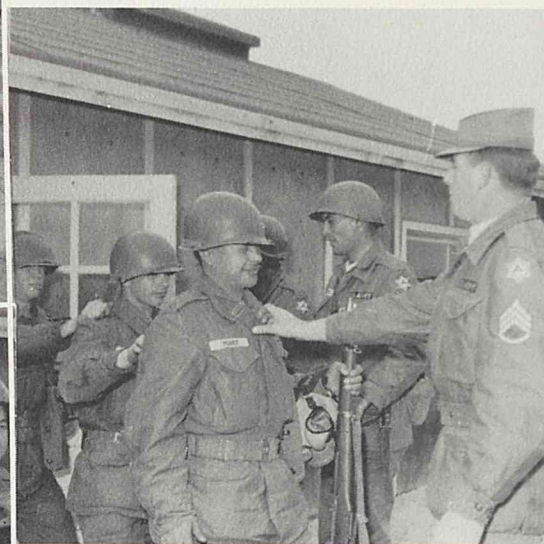
trainfire





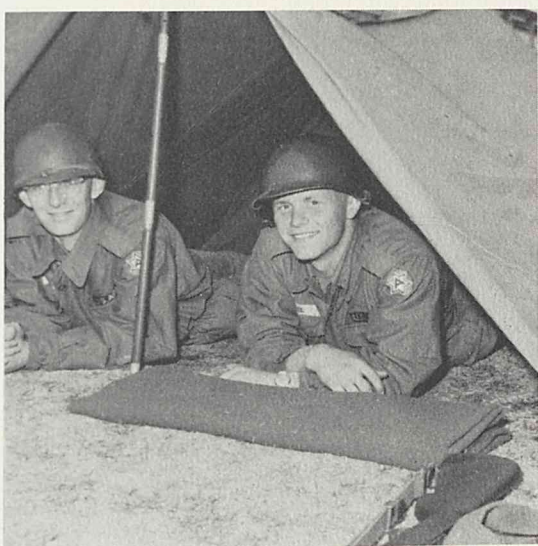
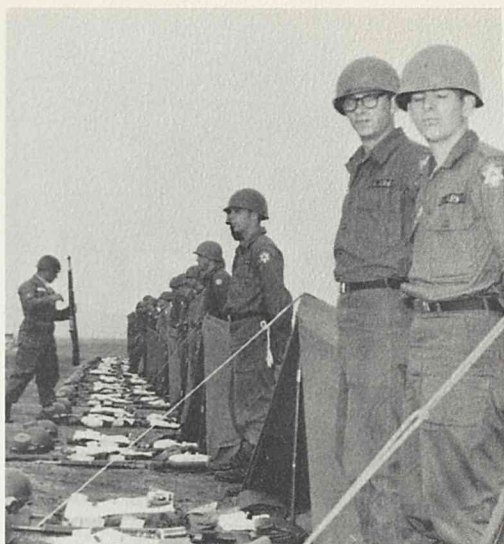
trainfire



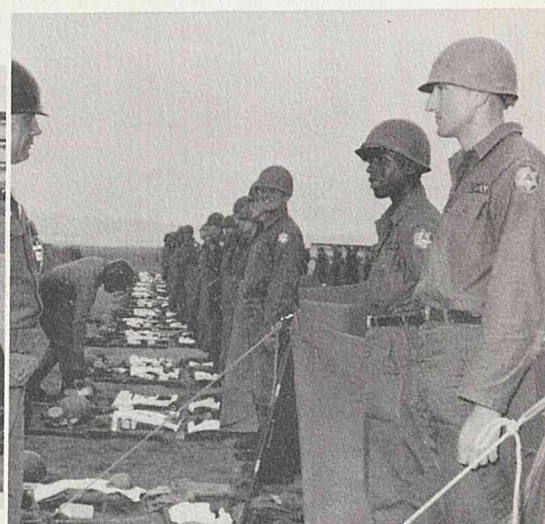
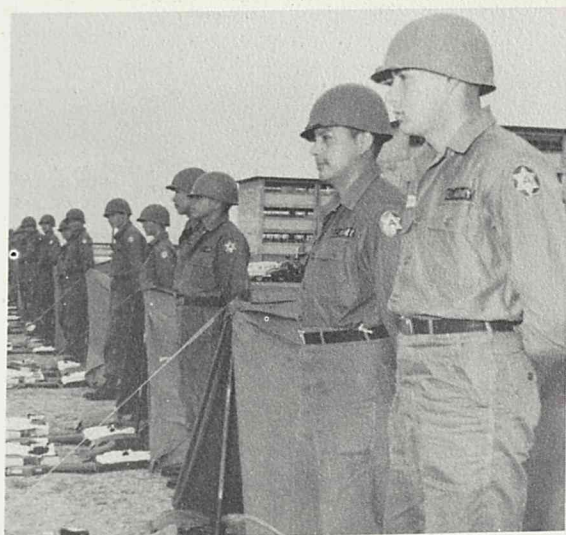


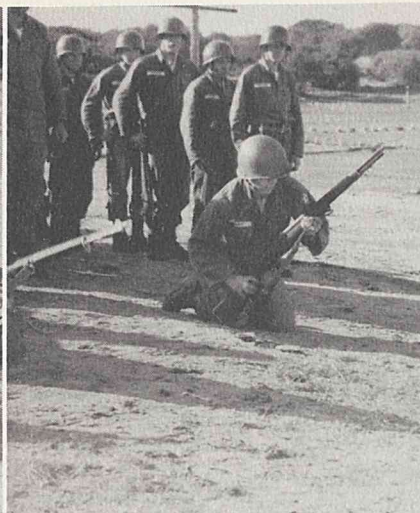
chemical, biological and radiological warfare





full field inspection

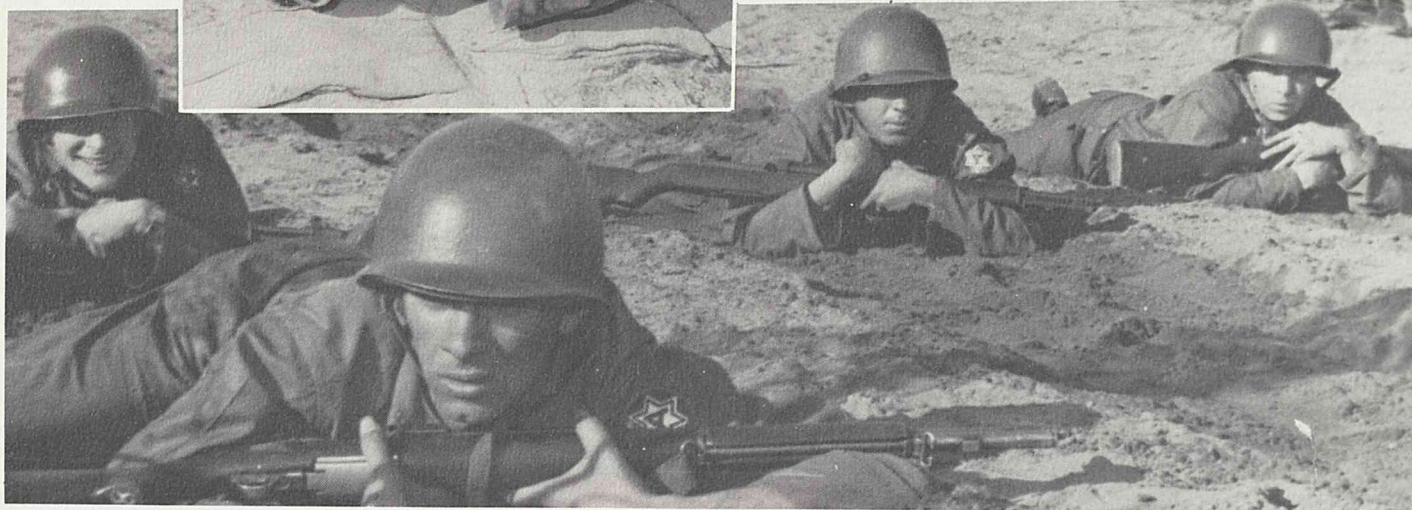


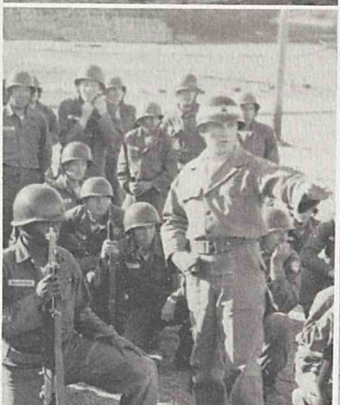


cover



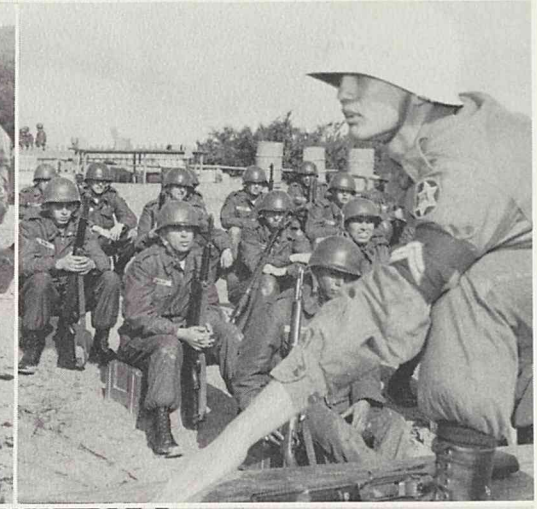
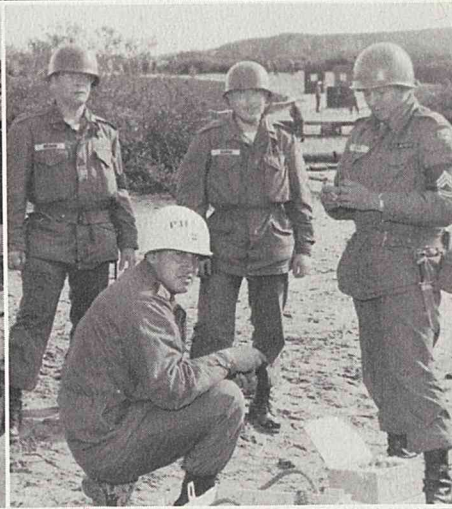
and movement





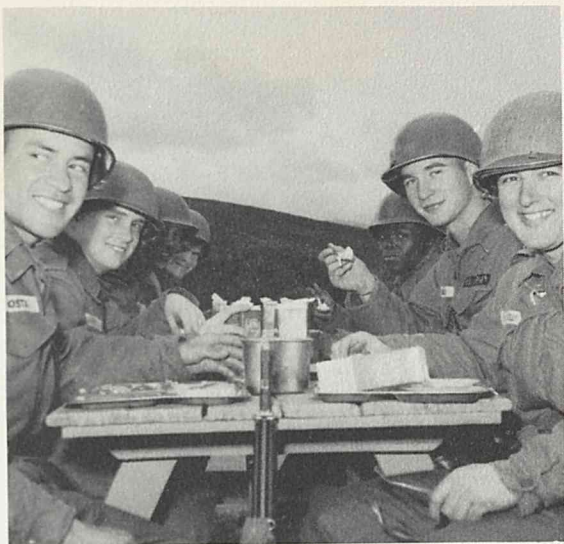
## cover and movement



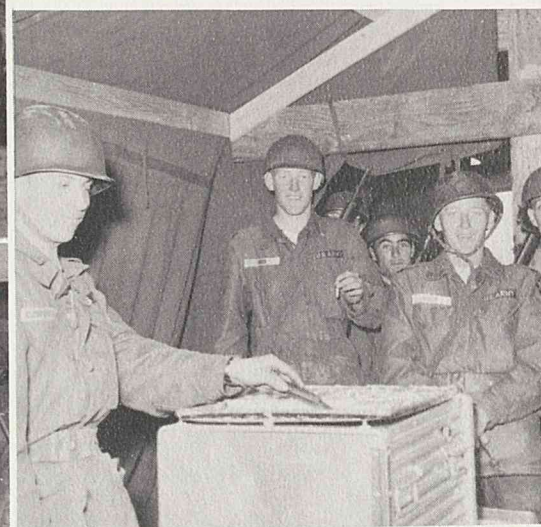
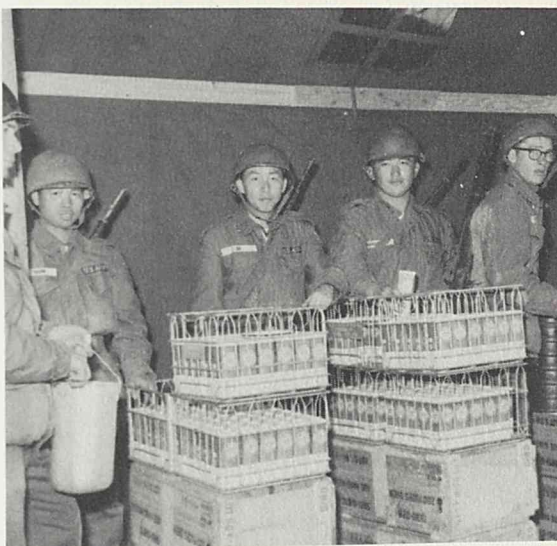


hand grenades





field chow



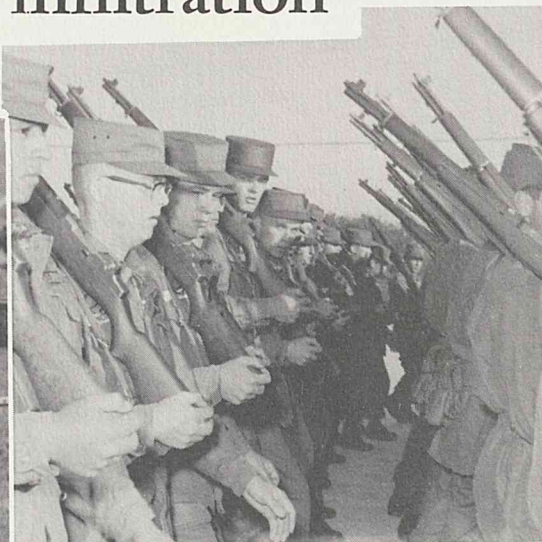


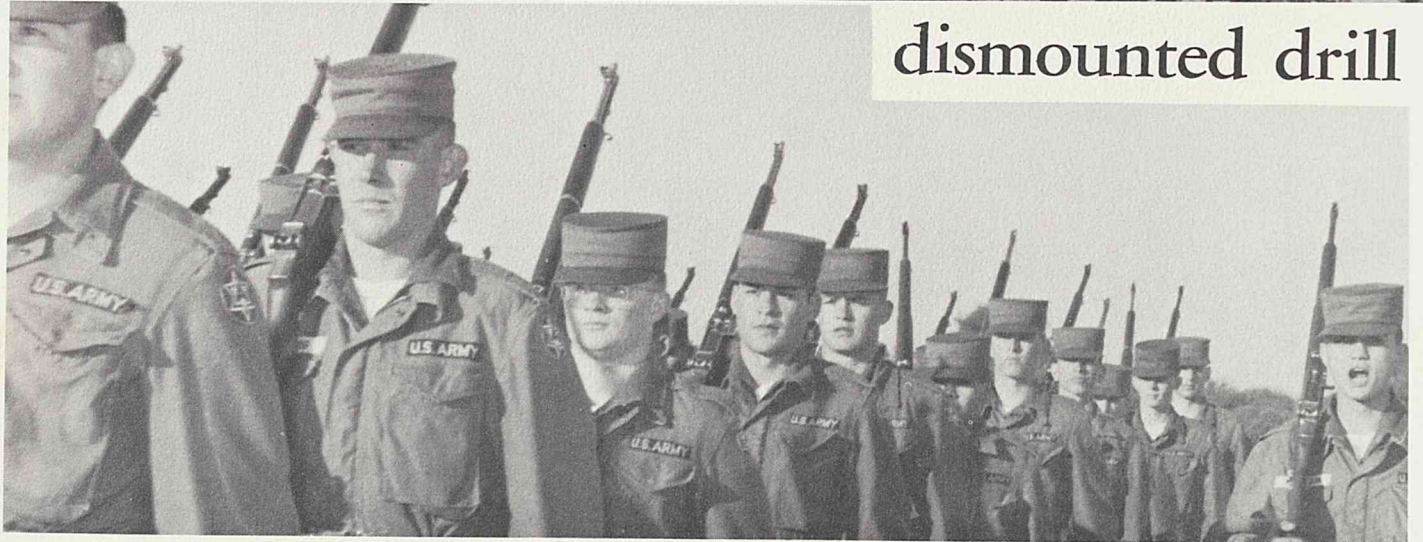
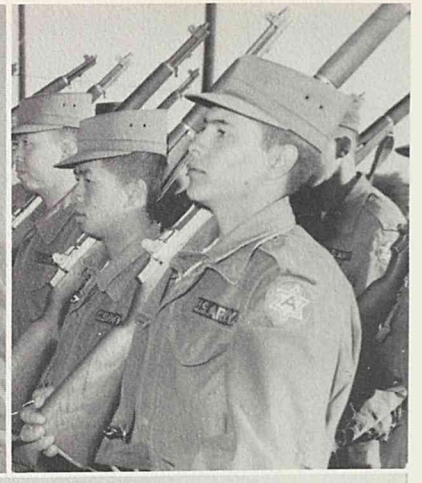
rifle grenades





infiltration



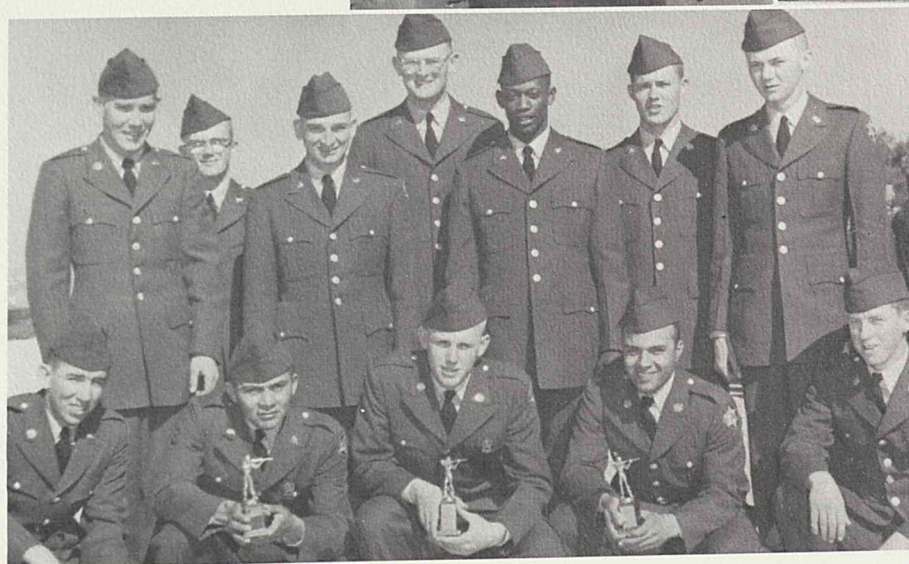


dismounted drill





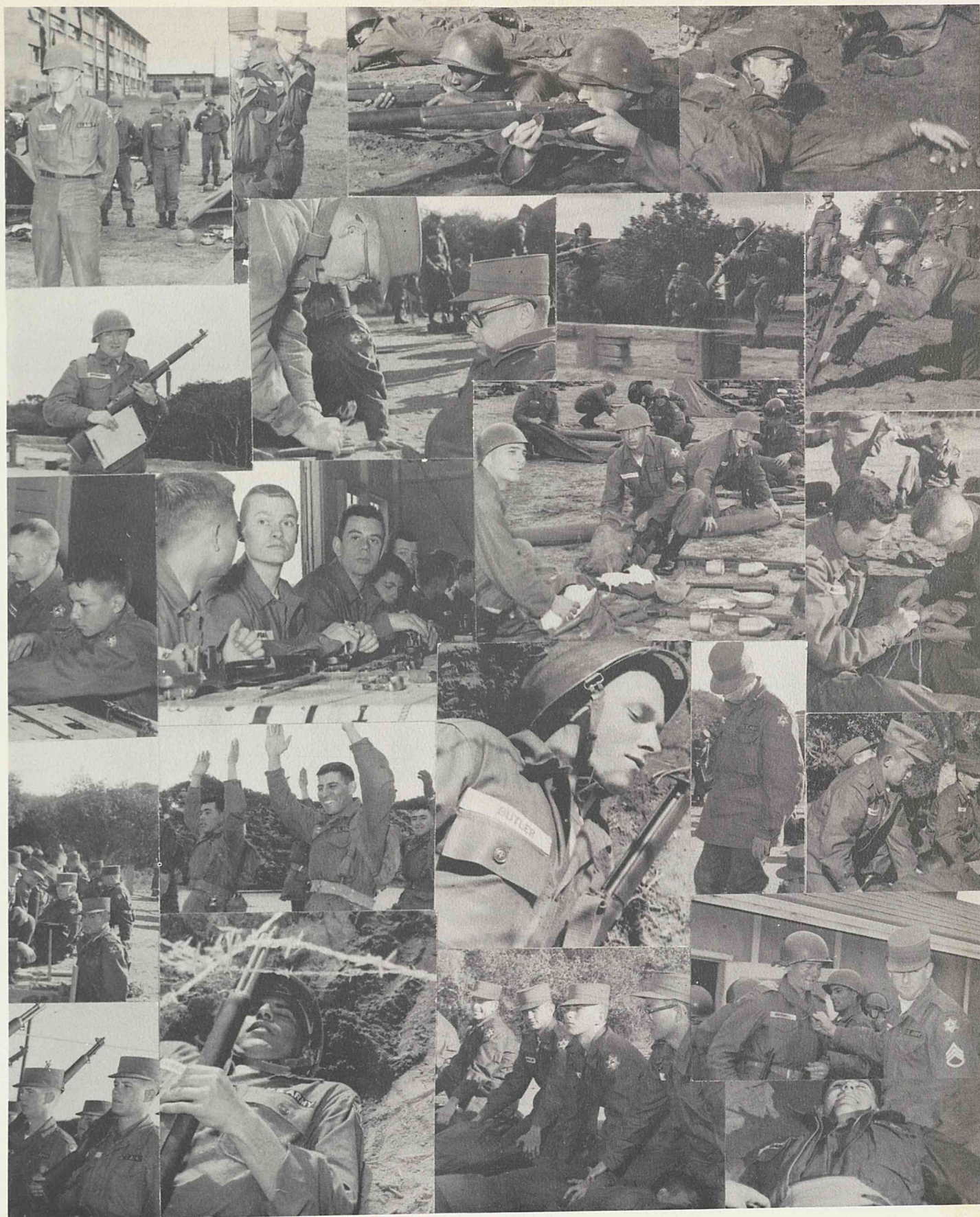
graduation





our training through the eyes of the camera







## graduation



## history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



